FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

1981.—Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

BUPPLEMENT. | SPRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 40. C H A R L E S T H O MINING AGENT, s, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C. THOMAS,

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tridend Mine. Shares limited, £5 each, fully paid, therefore no further liability.

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sat. in a short-time. He start are value as a series of the start are value as a series at part — 25 each net.

W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, THREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the strategy of the start of the strategy of the stra

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

YOUNGHUSBAND CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 6, 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business a in every description of security.

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JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 77, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Stebor, Treleigh Wood, and Wheal Grenville Mines strongly recombles shares in all probability will advance in price many hundreds per

HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 14. GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C. UWMISK.—Mr. H. M. calls attention to this mine, and advises the pur-lares at once for a great rise from the present price.

I L L I A M Late WARD and LITTLEWOOD), (Late WARD and LITTLEWOOD), SBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., in ALL KINDS of STOCKS and SHARES, for each or the account

T. R. COMYN. STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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bLOATH.—This mine is still improving: at one point alone the lode will
ton of tin to the fathom, and at other points the lodes are producing large
of tin and copper.

of tin and copper.
or, Van Consols, and Great West Van.—These mines will all pay

next month.

res of each of the above should be bought now when they are so much
ir real value, and Mr. Comyn will be glad to quote prices.

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39 Pennerley, 44s. 5d.
30 Pennerley, 44s. 5d.
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25 Last Chance, £5 12s 66.
26 Denstruthal, 17s. 6d.
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Works, situate near the West Drayton Station of the Great Western Railway, 13 miles from London.

The premises, which comprise nearly an acre of ground, with wharfage on the Grand Junction Canal, are held for the residue of a term of which 55 years are unexpired, at a rental of £30 per annum only, and with the plant, machinery, &c., are fully described in the engineer's report, from which it will be seen that upwards of £12,000 has been expended on the plant and machinery, and which, as appears by the Board of Trade Returns for the last six months, could not now be purchased except at an increase of 33½ per cent., attributable to the increased cost of production.

by the Board of 1814 per cent., attributable to the increased cost of production.

The mills and works were established for the purpose of working up scrap or old iron, of which the supply is practically inexhaustible, and by means of the canal can be brought to the premises at very moderate rates.

The works are at the present time capable of turning out 25 tons of sheets per week, and by additions to the present power of the machinery, occupying less than two months, they will be rendered capable of turning out 35 tons of sheets per week; which would give a return of over £10 per cent. on the capital of the company.

week; which would give a return of over £10 per cent. on the capital of the company.

The purchase money for the lease, machinery, plant, &c., is £13,000, of which the ventors take £5000 in cash, and £3000 in shares fully pul-tup.

The directors propose to erect at once the guide and merch un mill, now on the premises, and complete the new and powerful machinery commenced by the ventors, at a cost of about 4000. This will occupy from three to four months, and when completed the company will be enabled to turn out from 150 to 160 tons of bar iron per week, by means of which, after making due provision for wear and tear, and renewal and replacement of machinery, plant, &c., a clear total profit of over £20 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company can be obtained.

The directors propose to secure, at an early date, a wharf on the Thames for the receipt of the scrap, and also as a warehouse for the manufactured iron.

The directors' fees, salaries, and expenses of management, will not exceed 766/.

er annum.

The directors have on hand offers of orders sufficient to occupy the works for upwards of six months after commencing operations.

wards of six months after commencing operations.

The only contract entered into on behalf of the company, is one dated 19th July, 1873, made between Frederick George Morton of the one part, and William Forsyth Black, as trastee for the company, of the other part.

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of a less number of shares being allotted than applied for the surplus pai a less number of shares being allotted than applied for, the surplus paid attion will be applied in reduction of amount payable on allotment. ctuses, &c., with forms of application for shares, can be obtained at the brokers, solicitors, and offices of the company.

M R. J. H. C O L L I N S, F. G.S., Secretary to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, CARTHEW COTTAGE,

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ment. C. F. NICHOLLS and CO. P.S.—Our Mr. Nicholls will return to the colony before the end of the year arreport regularly to the office. He his willing to attend to any mining commissi in the colony.

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Less Rs. Watson brother the Rs return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage beatowed and confidence reposed in their firm for the last 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Conpendium, published in 1843, Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Ferhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with the mining interest.

emonidened to oner, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mining interest.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of partier mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they at their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and abil founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining distribut they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuat as mining.

I ways equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating simining.

Although the present depression in English mines (owing in a great measure to he enormous losses incurred by the public in American gold schemes) is very great, exhaps there never was a time when some of them had better prospects of success, rewhen its very seven in the property of success, rewhen its very seven in the property of success, it was with this feeling that one of our firm, after going to Shropshire and Wales, Isited Cornwall. Some of his Notes appeared, under the signature of "Argus," in last week's Journal, and we are now prepared with a selected list of mines, which may, we think, be safely recommended.

M. R. P. E. R. C. Y. R. O. B. E. R. T. S.,

FINANCIAL AGENT.

60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE

BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA. Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867. Capital £75,000, in 75,000 shares of £1 each.

Capital \$170,000, in 70,000 shares of \$1 each.

The first issue will be limited to 35,000 shares, of which 15,000 are already appropriated in part payment of the property, leaving \$20,000 for subscription.

2s. 6d. to be paid on application: 2s. 6d. on allotment; 2s. 6d. on the 1st November, 1873; 2s. 6d. on the 1st February, 1874.

Further calls, if required, to be made at intervals of not less than three months; but subscribers will have the option of paying up their shares in full upon allotment, receiving dividends in proportion.

DIRECTORS.

DIRECTORS.

DIRECTORS.

T. J. FALLON, Esq., 1, Arundel Gardens, Kensington Park. Late Deputy Commissioner British Burmah.
WALTER FREETH, Esq., Bedford Park, Croydon. Late Chief Clerk of the Military Departments, Horse Guards.
JOHN GREENWAY, Esq., 47, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, Late Merchant in Brazil and the River Plate.
Colonel MULOCK, C.B., Junior United Service Club, Pall Mall. (With power to add to their number.)
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. MASTERMAN, HUGHES, and MASTERMAN, 26, Austinfriars.
BANKERS.
LONDON and COUNTY BANK, 21, Lombard-street, London. (Payments can be made into any of its Branches.)
RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER AT CARACOLES.
HENRY B. STEVENSON, Esq.
AUDITORS.

Messrs. F. B. SMART, SNELL, and CO., 85, Cheapside, SECRETARY (pro tem).—Mr. ARTHUR WALLIS. OFFICES—No. 8, OLD JEWRY, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purchase and working of silver mines in the rich mineral district of Caracoles, situated in the southern part of the Republic of Bolivia, in South America, and at a distance of only 89 miles from the Pacific Coast in a direct line, but between 100 and 150 miles, according to the roads at present used.

Coast in a direct line, but between two and two present used.

The first eight mines opened in that district, and which are called the Descubridoras (or Discoverer's Mines), were discovered less than three years ago, and are giving extraordinary results. According to a statement published in the Caracalons of the 28th February, their yield in January last amounted to 82.114 marks (of 8 ozs.), or about £155,000; whilst, according to the Sauth Picific Times of the 28th March, the total yield of the principal mines at Caracoles, including the Descubridoras, in December was 142,786 marks, or at the rate of about £3,500,000 mercannium.

per annum.

These statements are further corroborated by the following paragraph taken from the City Article of the Times of the 321st May, 1873:—

"With regard to the silver mines of Caracoles, in the Republic of Bolivia, the following statement appears in the Valparaiso journal, Et Mercurio del Vapor, of the 24 ult. The correspondent by whom it is transmitted remarks:—The facts reported may be of interest to show that Bolivia is once more commencing to pour into the world an amount of silver worthy of her old reputation when she gave to Pern her fame as the greatest silver-producing country known."

"The news from Caracoles is good, judging from positive results. According to a correspondent, the quantity of ore deposited in the warehouse of the Descubidora Mines in a fortnight is not less than 1000 quintals per day, with an average standard of nearly 75 marks per box. This ore belongs almost entirely to the lots got out in February.

February.

The ore delivered from the other mines in the same region has amounted during the fortnight to 8000 quintals, with an average standard of nearly 130 marks per box, received by various purchasing houses.

The quantity of ore now on hand at the different deposits at Antofagasta exceeds 40,000 quintals.

49,000 quintals.

In the course of the present month there will be four Straits steamers coming to embark ores, and an extra one, it is said, chartered by Messes. Dorado and Volckmar, will take 27,000 quintals."

The ore is at present conveyed to the coast in carts, but a railway is in course of construction from the excellent port of Megillones to Caracoles, under contract between Messes. Watson and Meiggs, of Valparaiso, and the Bolivian Government; and on its completion, which it is expected will take place within two years from this date, the present cost of carriage will be materially reduced, and the value of the mines enormously increased. Another railway is also being constructed from Antofazasta.

this date, the present cost of carriage will be materially reduced, and the value of the mines enormously increased. Another railway is also being constructed from Antofagasta,

The Bolivian Trading Company (Limited), sent out a commission to Bolivia in May, 1872, and the report of their engineer, M. Charles De Bussy, of the Ecole des Mines, Paris (a gentleman of established reputation and extensive experience in the examination of mines in various parts of the world), in respect to twelve of the mines proposed to be purchased by this company, is annexed, and to which the directors invite attention.

These twelve mines were secured by the above-named commission, and placed under the charge of Mr. Henry B. Stevenson, a highly respectable English mining engineer, resident at Caracoles, who reports that under his superintendence the whole of them have been properly measured, the boundary marks prescribed by law set up, and the regulation shafts of four yards in depth sunk on each. He also writes as follows:—"I have bought for your company, the 'Union-Hussquina', 19 2-10ths barras (19 2-10ths of twenty-four shares), and the whole of the mine 'Porvenir'. These two mines are adjoining Claveria's mines, so that your company possess now all the hill, and the addition of these two mines gives much more value to the property, especially the acquisition of the 'Union-Hussquina', which is, in my opinion, the best lode of all."

The whole of the foregoing mines will be transferred to this company for the sum of £5500 in cash and £15,000 in fully pail-up shares.

The first issue of shares, including those appropriated in part payment of the properties, is limited to 350,000. It is expected that the 20,000 shares now offered for subscription will provide, after payment of the properties is limited to 360 the forewhelming the mines, so as to return handsome dividends. As the ores are spilled and picked by hand, and no pumping has yet been found necessary in any of the mines worked at Caracoles, no costly machinery will be requ

To the Directors of the Caracoles Silver Mining Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—I beg to acquaint you that, in compliance with instructions received from the Chief of a Commission sent out to Boliva by the "Bolivan Trading Company" (Limited), in May, 1872, I examined 17 claims, constituting 12 silver Mines, belonging to Don Marcelino Claveria (manager of the now celebrated Niza Mine), in the north of the second Caracoles district, viz.:—

The "San Jana Bautista," stated to occupy a space of 160 "varas" (2 ft. 9 in.)

length by 40 in. breadth.

The "Mapocho" ditto ditto ditto
The "San Antonio del Desierto" ditto ditto ditto
The "Firmitiva" ditto 60 varas by 30, to the West of the "Union

The "Mappeho" ditto
The "San Antonio del Desierto" ditto
The "San Antonio del Desierto"
The "Primitiva" ditto
Hussquina."
The "Eloisa" ditto ditto ditto ditto
The "San Vicente" ditto ditto to the South of the "Porvenir."
The "San Ignacio" ditto ditto to the North of ditto
The "San Ignacio" ditto ditto to the North of ditto
The "General Lastarria" ditto to the East of the "San Antonio
del Desierto."
The "Hermosa Peterquina" ditto ditto ditto ditto
The "San Engale" ditto ditto ditto ditto
The "San Hermosa Valiarina" ditto ditto ditto
The "Washington" ditto ditto ditto ditto
The "Washington" ditto ditto ditto
The "Washington" ditto ditto ditto
The "All these mines to be located on five well-defined ledes, and although no work of any extent had yet been done upon them, the indications of ore were good, and should consider them to offer as fair a prospect as any other mines in a similar tate. ditto ditto
ditto ditto
fo varas by 30, to the West of the "Union

the shares of all the productive mines at Caracoles are quoted at very high prices; is, those of the "Descada" were being quoted at \$299,099, making for the enty-four shares, or for the whole mine, \$4,990,090, almost one million sterling, her mines where ore had been laid open, but which were not yst paying cost, if equally risen in price. I, therefore, consider that there is no good opening for renture in the purchase of mines which have been laid open to the above extenting to the enormous prices asked for them; but there are a good number of prosing claims in the hands of the people, who do not possess the means of opening m properly, so that by going to work prudently and seizing opportunities much uable property can be secured, and of this description I consider Mr. Claveria's nest to be.

aimes to be.

They are in a very accessible situation, and the orecan be conveyed in carts along the level road to the railway, when finished, or in the meantime to the establishments which purchase ore on the spot.

C. DE BUSSY,

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

C'h be retained by the bankers.

To the Directors of The Caracoles Silver Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £, being 2s. 6d. per share deposit on this my application for shares of £1 each of The Caracoles Silver Mining Company (Limited), I request you to allot me that number of shares; and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me, and to pay the balance in respect of the shares allotted.

Name in full Address.

n (if any) Date 1873 Signature Form to be signed by an applicant desiring to pay up his shares in full upon lotteent. I desire to pay up my shares in full upon allotment.
Signature

THE CARACOLES SILVER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

(To be signed by bankers and retained by applicant.)

(To be signed by bankers and retained by applicant.)

London 1873.

Reserved of the sum of Pounds, being 2s. 64. per share deposit any (Limited).

For the Caracoles Silver Mining Company (Limited).

* A quintal=100 lbs. A mark=8 ozs., value £2, at 5s. per ounce. A box (cajon=64 quintals: 27,000 quintals averaging 130 marks per box=£109,720.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1836,
Subscribed capital £3,000,000, in 60,000 shares of £50 each.
Paid-up capital £1,196,880 1
Instalments unpaid \$3,120 \$\\ \) £1,200,000
Reserve fund (paid up) 508,440 {\\ \) Instalments unpaid \\
Instalments unpaid \\
Instalments unpaid \\
Instalments \\

DIRECTORS.

JAMES MORLEY, Esq.

THOS. TYRINGHAM BERNARD, Esq.
THOMAS STOCK COWIE, Esq.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq.
FREDERICK HARRISON, Esq.
WILLIAM NICOL, Esq.
ABRAHAM HODGSON PHILLPOTTS,
JAMES DUNCAN THOMSON, Esq.
EVALUATE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS.
William McKewan, Esq., and Whitbread Tomson, Esq.
CHIEF INSPECTOR—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—James Gray, Esq.
BECRETARY—George Gough, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET.

SECRETARY—George Gough, Esq.

BECRETARY—George Gough, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET.

MANAGER—Whithread Tomson, Esq.

ASSISTANT MANAGER—William Howard, Esq.

At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietor, HELD on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1873, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street by the Secretary.

FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., in the chair.

The directors, in presenting to the proprietors the balance-sheet of the Bank for paying interest to customers and all charges, allowing for rebate and making revision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £109,461 9s. 5d. In the half-year ending the 30th of June last, have the satisfaction to report that, after you will not be supported to meet interest accrued on new shares, produce a total of £219,599 (s. 18. 4), reserved to meet interest accrued on new shares, produce a total of £219,599 (s. 18. 4), and reserved to meet interest accrued on new shares, produce a total of £219,599 (s. 18. 4), and the half-year, free of income tax, being at the rate of 25 per cent. peranum, which will absorb £100,000 and leave £4750 to meet the interest accrued on the new share to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The shareholders having at the meeting in August last decided to issue the respective dates of payment to the 30th of June last, and £91,181 lbs. 40 to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The shareholders having at the meeting in August last decided to issue the relation between its capital and the amount of such business, will ask the share to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The shareholders having at the meeting in August last decided to issue the relation between its capital and the amount of such business, will ask the short of the shares of the Bank, and of the desirability of preserving a preparation between its capital and the amount of such business, will ask the short of the business of the Bank, and of the desirability of preserving a preparation between the second resolution contained

DR.—To capital

Instalments unpaid.

Reserve fund

Instalments unpaid Reserve fund
Instalments unpaid
Amount due by the Bank for customer balances, &c.
Liabilities on acceptances, covered
by securities
Profit and loss balance brought 17,821,279 0 9 3,114,954 17 6 = 20,936,233 18 3 from last account.
Reserve to meet interest accrued on new shares
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts—viz. 14.936 8 0 541 13 4 407,234 5 2 £23,138,788 3 5

£23,138,788 3 5

Expenses
Relate on bills not due, carried to new account
Dividend of 6 per cent. for half-year
Bonus of 4 per cent.
Reserve to meet interest accrued on new shares.
Balance carried forward £407,234 5 2 CR.—By balance brought forward from last account
Reserved to meet interest accrued on new shares to 31st
Descember last
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for
bad and doubtful debts. 391,756 3 10

Total. £407,234 5 2

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found he same to be correct. (Signed) WM. JARDINE, WILLIAM NORMAN, RICHARD H. SWAINE, Auditors.

London and County Bank, 31st July, 1873.

The foregoing report having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions ere proposed and unanimously adopted:—
1.—That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the back-blows.

shareholders.

—That the capital of this company be increased by the creation of 15,000 shares of £50 shares, and that such shares be issued at such times and on such terms as may be determined by any future annual or half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of shares in the capital of the company.

3.—That this company be registered as an unlimited company under the provisions of "The Companies Act, 1892," and that the directors be and they are herely authorised and required to do all acts necessary for effecting such registration.

4.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the board of directors for the allemanner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was proposed, and unanimously resolved:—

resolved:—
5.—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to Frederick Francis, Esq. or his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed)

WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Deputy-Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) GEORGE GOUGH, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.—
At the rate of SIX PER CENT, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1873, with a
BONUS of FOUR PER CENT, will be PAID to the proprietors, either at the
head office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on or
after MONDAY, the 18th inst.

By order of the Board, W. McKEWAN, J. Joint General
21, Lombard-street, 8th August, 1873.

NEW EDITION OF MITCHELL'S ASSAYING ust published, in 8vo, with 199 woodcuts, price 31s.

A MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING:
By JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S.
Fourth Edition, in which are incorporated all the recent valuable improvement in assaying made in this country and abroad; including Volumetric Assays, and the Blowpipe Assays.
Edited and for the most part re-written by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., &c. "The work, as it now stands, may safely be taken as a guide by buyers of ores, and by all persons engaged in the industry of chemical manufacture."—Manuf Jarnad. London: London: Londons, and Co., Paternoster row.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

T H E M I N E S O F T H E W O R L D:
THEIR HISTORY, PROFITS, and PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION
Including important Projected Mining Schemes.
By M. A. McKENNA.

cribers and contributors will please address— McKenna and Co., 5, Union court, Old Broad street, London, E.C.

which shares 10s. 9d.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:-The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—
INTERNATIONAL ICE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000%, in INTERNATIONAL ICE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000%, in INTERNATIONAL ICE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 16,000%, INTERNATIONAL ICE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000%, in IO. Sharpe, 1, Mount Villas, Bydenham; Robert Descriptional ICE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000%, in IO. Sharpe Company (Limited).—Capital 30,000%, in IO. Sharpe Company (Limited).—Capital 30,000%, in IO. Sharpe Company; Samuel Dickinson, Wolfmeld (Limited).—Capital 30,000%, in IO. Sharpe Company; (Limited).—Capital 30,000%, in IO. Sharpe

gelie, Cockerhouse, Selections, Cockerhouse, Selections, Selections, Selections, Selections, Selections, Selections, Selections, Selections, Selections, Selection, S Imingham. Quartz Crushing Company (Limited),—Capital

CALDWELL Cannel, and the survey of business as crushers of quartz, &c., in New good, in 104 shares. To carry on business as crushers of quartz, &c., in New good, in 104 shares. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—C. A. Orr, 28, Hyde street; John Richardson, 8, Great Winchester-street-buildings; G. B. Scott, street; John Street, Manchester; H. M. Caldwell, Chambers Creek, New South Science, 105, Cheapside; E. Dawson, 21, St. German's-road, Lewis-

S. Nesson and S. Laurence, 195. Cheapside; E. Dawson, 21, St. German's-road, Lewis Kiles; J. Laurence, 195. Cheapside.

GENERAL SYNDICATE (Limited).—Capital 59,000k, in 1k, shares, cach state of the s

GENERAL SYNDICATE (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in 1l. shares, perry on a general financial business. The subscibers (who take one share each) see Ciffon, 25, Hargrave Park road, Upper Holloway: Henry Wright, Nutzel, Ciffon, 25, Hargrave Park road, Upper Holloway: Henry Wright, Nutzel, Ciffon, 25, Hargrave, Moody, 4, Ellesmere road, Victoris Park; E. Adams, glesteet, Islington; J. Hogg, Stratford; W. Wilson, Swindon-road, Bow. DAVID LLOYD AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in 10l. ares. To take over an engineering business, and also to acquire mineral products in the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan. The subscribers are—W. dischampton, 200; J. B. Dimmocke, with Dudley, 200; J. B. Dimmocke, Wolverhampton, 200; E. B. Dimmocke, other Dudley, 200; W. Stoncheiver, Lifton, Staffordshire, Thomas Dunkin, Wednessey, 150.

apton, 250; W. Stonenever, Inton, Stanordshie, Hondas Bulkin, WednesTy, 150.

LOWSIDE COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited),—Capital 25,000l., in
bares. For the purchase of the Lowside Collieries at Oldham. The subbers (who take one share each) are—Eli Lees, Wernell Park, Oldham; John
beside, jun., Bury; J. W. Blackburn, Burlingdon; Thos. Vickers, Cheetham
ij; H. C. Blackburn, Oldham; J. L. Page, Oldham; E. Blackburn, Oldham.

ITALIAN MINERALS COMPANY (Limited),—Capital 100,000l., in
shares. For the acquisition of beds of petroleum, sulphur, and other minerals
the kingdom of Italy. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G.
tens, Gresham House; A. C. Hope, Gresham House; J. Spencer, 39, Lombardwest, Gresham House; A. C. Hope, Gresham House; Sidney-terrace, Kilburn;
Molony, 18, Nocl street, N.; and J. C. Harrison, Church road, Homerton.

WEST DAYTON ROLLING-MILLS COMPANY (Limited),—Capital

(Molony, 18, Neel street, N.; and J. C. Harrison, Chauch road, Holmeson, West Drayton Rolling-Mills Company (Limited),—Capital (2004), in 54 shares. To take over rolling mills at West Drayton.
TOEPLER'S PATENT WOOL-WASHING COMPANY (Limited).—Capl 30,0064, in 104 shares. To take over patents for cleansing cotton wool, &c.

MITCHELL'S MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING.

The importance of a knowledge of practical assaying to all engaged The importance of a knowledge of practical assaying to all engaged in mining enterprise is so generally recognised that the usual question is not as to whether assaying should be studied, but as to the best and most reliable manual to study. For the past 20 years the treatise that most generally recommended, and since the editing of it has been in the hands of Mr. Crookes it has certainly lost nothing of its desired level loss. A new edition was now been issued and brings by our valued correspondent, the late Mr. John Mitchell, has been that most generally recommended, and since the editing of it has been in the hands of Mr. Crookes it has certainly lost nothing of its original usefulness. A new edition* has now been issued, and brings down to the present time the information concerning the progress made in the art. Although there has, perhaps, been nothing particularly striking in the way of new processes brought forward during the period, so many modifications have been introduced with a view to increased accuracy in results coupled with greater rapidity of manipulation that the necessity for the new edition is obvious. It seems that the general plan of the work and the arrangement of the chapters remain the same as in the third edition, but now the stream of the chapters have been re-written. Many processes and descriptions which have been superseded by improved methods have been ornitted, yet the size of the volume has been increased by more than a hundred pages. Amongst the more important ad littors have been the stream of the chapters have been re-written. Many processes and descriptions which have been superseded by improved methods have been ornitted, yet the size of the volume has been increased by more than a hundred pages. Amongst the more important ad littors have been the stream of the second or supersed to the second or superse

sakelead crucibles lined with magnesia or alumina as required. In some cases or than shakelead crucibles lined with powdered line, magnesia, or alumina might be said to answer.

Said to answer.

But, perhaps, in the present position of the copper trade nothing is more important to the miner than to know precisely the quality and character of ore he is stailing, and an abstract of the information which Mr. Crookes gives as to the method which the difficulties encountered at Mansfeld were overcome, where the ore is a peculiar character, may encurage others to persevere in the same direction, on the properties of the region of the districts. In the Mansfeld distinct we will be worked for copper and silver. Generally, however, the ore is extendly variable in value, and since it becomes more and more a matter of immense more to be able to judge without loss of time of the quantity of metal continued in the ore brought up from various portions of the mines, the want of good sams of assertaining this had long been felt. There were numerous methods, at few were fit for technical application, it being moreover especially desirable that persons not professional assayers or chemists, but superintendents of ordinary effects of the more fit of the choice of the Mansfeld Copper Mines offered a prize of \$6\text{.} to anyone the conditions of the mines, the work of the month of assaying the Mansfeld copper ores which would all certain specified conditions. For this prize there were 16 competitors, but the mould discover a method of assaying the Mansfeld copper ores which would be enable to make the required assays. Under these circummentes, which was composed of two practical assayses and copper smetters and a well-known Dr. Boettger, decided that any process which included many processes should be admissable which involved the use of varyin z quantities of ore, many the same of the competition of the partition of the building of th process should be admissable which involved the use of varyin z quantities of ore, specially a special processes should also be inadmissable wherein for the burning of the bituminous processes should also be inadmissible wherein for the burning of the bituminous equals matter of the ore expensive substances, such as chlorate of potassium, are recommended; wherein the reactions take place with great violence, and may thus induce explosions; wherein for quantities of five grammes or more the treatment with acids and evaporation to drynoss after addition of sulphuric acid are necessary; as sanitary grounds and in reference to the large number of operations and assays dilly required such processes are also inadmissible; wherein hyposulphite of sodium is employed, so that sulphurous acid is given off; while processes wherein large bulks of sulphuretted hydrogen are used are equally discarded; methods whereby support is separated from earths, oxides of iron, and other metallic oxides either by ammonia none or by carbonate of ammoniam, naturaticacid, &c., in addition thereto were also discarded, because the precipitated oxide of iron or alumina never fails to carry down some copper also, and also because oxides like those of zinc, nickel, and cobalt by remaining in solution affect the accuracy of the estimation of copper; those estimation of copper are also discarded whereby it is collected in a spongy state, or as sulphide upon previously dried and weighed filters; the dry assay was also discarded, as even if it were possible to obtain therewith correct results it would estance the required in the operator too much scientific training; and those which required the aid of assistants were also discarded.

These conditions, of course, much reduced the number of processes which the

"A Manual of Practical Assaying." By JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S. Fourthedition, dited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., &c. London: Longmans, Green, and Co.

committee had to select from. The umpires instituted a large number of assays, and their researches proved that only such volumetric estimations deserve confidence when the copper has been first previously separated in a metallic state and nextredissolved, and that then only the titration method with eyanide of potassium is trustworthy. After a long series of experiments the umpires decided in favour of Dr. Steinbeck's method in the first place, but were at the same time so satisfied with the plan of Mr. C. Lucknow, chief chemist to the Cologne-Minden Railway Company, at Deutz, that to him a premium was also awarded. Dr. Steinbeck's method entirely answers the imposed conditions, and embraces three distinct operations—the extraction of the copper from the ore, the separation, and the quantitative estimation of that metal. The carbonates are converted into chlorides with hydrochloride acid, carbonic acid being expelled. After awhile a normal nitric acid (one-half water and one-half nitric acid 1:2 s.g.) is added, and the flask containing the assay is digested on a well-arranged sand-bath for half an-hour, and the contents only boiled for about 15 minutes, after which the whole of the copper occurring in the ore, and all other metals, are in solution as chlorides. By this means the extraction of the copper from the ore is most complete even with the best quality ore, which contains 14 per cent. of copper, and there is the advantage that entire absence of nitric acid or any of the lower degrees of oxidation of nitrogen is thoroughly ensured. The solution of chlorides is separated by filtration, the fluid running into a covered beaker, in which is a rod of metallic zinc fastened to a piece of stout platinum foil. The precipitation of the copper in the metallic state sets in already during the filtration of the warm and concentrated fluid, and is, owing to the complete absence of nitric acid, completely finished in from half to three-quarters of an hour. To the spongy metallic mass in the beaker wherein the platinum

en deposited.

Throughout the volume the additions made appear to be of an important character, and precisely those which the practical assayer will find of the greatest utility to him; whilst the great care with which the minutest details of the newer processes have been given will save the annoyance so frequently encountered in dealing with experiments or making estimations for the first time according to a modified system. In referring to the third edition of the work we stated that it was worthy of high commendation, and that the utmost stated that it was worthy of high commendation, and that the utmost reliance might be placed upon it; and with regard to the volume now under consideration no more favourable opinion can be expressed than to state that it embodies accounts of a large number of new processes which the practical assayer will find it advantageous to become acquainted with, and that for reliability it continues to be unsurpassed.

FOREIGN MINES

99

10 fms. 4 ft. 4 in.

The above sinking in solid rock in both sumps.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY (Gold).—Mine captain's report, dated June 28: The samples for the last fortnight have been, on the whole, only moderate. The ore extracted is principally from the No. 4 gully, which is much the same as when last reported on. The mineral taken from No. 8 has been of a rather low standard. The water we have to cope with is about the same as last advised. Nothing new has been found in our explorations.—Stopes: Stoping operations have been continued, without any alteration to note.—Prospective Work: The permanent incline has been advanced more rapidly this month than for some time past. The 30 fm. level cross cut is not going shead as fast as we could wish, on account of excess of water, and for this reason only little has been accomplished in the incline for drainage, but every effort is being made to hasten the desired end. All other works are being continued satisfactorily.

ROSSA GRANDE (Gold).—Captain Dale, June 28: Bahu Stamps: Very good progress is being made towards erecting this stamping-mill. The wheel is completed and in position, and I hope in about two months from date to be prepared for stamping.—Mine—Bahu: The lode in the 38 east is at present 5 ft. wide, whilst that in the 38 west is 5 ft. wide, and according to samples taken daily it is in both levels of good quality. The lode in the 29 east and west is without change calling for remark since last reported on. In the 18 west the lode continues of good size, and above the average yield of the mine. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level is 5 ft. wide, of good quality. In the 10 east I have no change to the present of this level is 5 ft. wide, of good quality. In the 10 east I have no change to complete the shall being extended in congenial ground for the production of auriferous mineral, and a few encouraging samples have been taken therefrom since my last.—Cachoeira: Owing to our having increased the surface force, in order to complete the Bahu stumps as soon as poss

20 fm. level east.

GENERAL BRAZILIAN.—T. Treloar, June 26: Our mine operations are confined almost exclusively to St. Anna, but hitherto no gratifying result has been obtained. The character of the formation, however, is gradually becoming more readable. The impediment as to foul air has been overcome, and the line reported by Mr. Kitto examined. One day it affords promising samples, the next day poor ones, and so far this is the character of most of the auriferous ground explored at St. Anna, but it may have reference to peculiarities in the formation we are yet unacquainted with. The rise I referred to in my last has just been cleared to the old workings. Exploring northerly (from east) we have struck a very promising auriferous vein 2 feet wide, running at present north 60° west, and underlying northerly 70°. Wherever we examined in the neighbourhood of the hard rock the ground so far is auriferous, and it would seem as if a shoot of gold had struck said rock, and the gold in former became scattered instead of remaining concentrated. Our stamping mill for six heads of same) has been working all the month, but with what result will not be ascertained till we clean up at end of month. EBERHARDT AND AURORA.—The directors announce that the expenditure for July, 7500%, includes 900%, spent on the re-construction of the new mill, thereby leaving a profit of 3304% for that month.

WINAMUCK (Silver).—Telegram received on Tuesday:—Gross product, July, \$25,000 (one furnace).

FLAGSTAFF (Silver).—The directors have received a telegram announcing the institution and defeat of another project to injure the property. In this communication Capt. Forbes announces that an injunction applied for by black-mailers has been refused by the Court, the entire suit being without foundation.—Telegram from Mr. Maxwell:—Ore, 5300%; 14 tons bullion; one furnace, four GENERAL BRAZILIAN.—T. Treloar, June 26: Our mine operations

Telegram from Mr. Maxwell:—Ore, 5300%; 14 tons bullion; one furnace, four days, 770%.

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. Powers, July 14: Uncle Sam claim is washing steadily with one head, being 150 in. from South Yuba. I am making preparations to remove the main ditch from Uncle Sam claim, that there may be no delay on that point should we succeed in getting water later than July 30.

CEDAR CREEK (Gold and Water).—T. B. Ludlum, July 15: Present Operations: The Pacific and Central will wash until about the 20th inst. The tunnel No. 1 is about ready to raise a shaft; the bank above the proposed opening is so badly cracked that I shall be obliged to wash it down, which will require four or five days' water. The Yankee tunnel is under full headway. Enclosed I send a diagram. You will observe that the distance to the Yankee shaft is greater than I mentioned in my last on the subject, owing to the fact that in my preliminary survey I went to the line ouly; in this we cross the claim, on account of obtaining clear space for opening. I have also started a shaft, and intend to sink to grade, then run towards the mouth to join the forces coming from the entrance. Your favour relative to the Burleigh drill is at hand. I am pleased to hear that your views agree with mine in the matter of haste in running the Yankee tunnel, irrespective of cost. I think it a splendid operation, and shall press it as fast as possible. It is impossible to procure water to wash during the summer: I will, however, always have enough to run my drilling machinery and hoisting works—at least, so I am informed—although there is less water running in our ditches now is les

than fer ten years past at this time of the year.

SWEETLAND CREEK (Gold).—G. D. McLean, July 12: Washing day and night. New tunnel 100 ft. past the shaft. Fired blast on Red Hill of 300 keg of powder. Creek working pretty well, and within our control. The run has been much hindered and lengthened, and returns lessened by irregularity and insufficiency of water.

much indered and enginemed, has returns researed by integrating and reciency of water.

II of COMBE VALLEY (Gold).—J. Haley, July 14: Since writing you from the mines the contractors have sunk 10 ft., and at this depth they were obliged to quit work, as the cur was not sufficient to keep the water away. I have ordered a Knowles' steam pump, and am expecting it down by next steamer, and there will be no time lost in getting it into operation. The walls of the ledge at the present depth are well defined, 4½ ft. wide—a narrow streak of ore from 6 to 10 in. wide, and of a better quality than we had at water level.

I. X. L. (Gold and Silver).—Mr. Chalmers (July 14) writes—I have now to report for the information of the board that we have now reached 108 ft. 8 in.

I. X. L. (Gold and Silver).—Mr. Chalmers (July 14) writes—I have now to report for the information of the board that we have now reached 108 ft. 6 in. from what we call the 100 ft. level, but which is in reality only 98, and are opening out a station, from which to run our cross-drifts to cut our ledges from the 200, the sump 6 feet 6 in. being below the last-mentioned level. Level No. 1, 2 feet; sump. 6 feet 6 in.; total depth of engine-shaft, 206 feet 6 in. My foreman, an experienced miner, tells me he must have more steam, which means an additional boiler, if we are to do much hoisting of ore. As I intend to take up 20 tons a-day soon after our cross-cut reaches ledge, this ought to be got up at once, and a good opportunity occurs now of securing an A 1 boiler, which is in excellent

order, for \$1200, so please add this amount to the estimates sent you 30th ultimo. I have not yet been able to haul the ore to the mill, the company not having finished heir own ore hauling, but so soon as they can do it it shall be done. I do not think they can commence running again till the beginning of next month.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—The directors have declared a divi-

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—The directors have declared a dividend of 5s. per share on the 44,000 fully paid-up shares, and a pro rata amount upon the amounts paid upon the 1000 new shares recently issued. 4The company have recived cable messages and letters confirmatory of the discharge of the jury in the trial at Eureka, which resulted in no verdict; and to-the effect that the "Lookout" had been purchased for this company, and that all suits were withdrawn. The furnaces have, therefore, been in full and uninterrupted work since the settlement of the disputes. The following telegram has been received:—Hall, London: Weeks run, \$35,000; five days lost lining furnace; raising 100 tons ore daily; Liyette tunnel through within fortnight.—Probert.

COLORADO TERRIBLE LODE.—Telegram received Aug. 5: G. Teal is Andrews, London: Shipped 22 tons, as before.

Andrews, London: Shipped 22 tons, as before.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.—Ore raised during the month of June:—

Tons. Valued at.

First-class 8-1300 8700 86

Second-class 20 130 Total . Month's exp

BUNKER HILL (California).—W. L. Palmer, July 11: The developments in our mine still continue to be of the most encouraging character. The 70 ft. level, out of which we have taken over \$150,000, proved to have been only prospected, and we have here a vast body of rich ore still untouched, and which we can take out very cheaply through the adit, and without the expense of hoisting by steam; this we are still holding as a reserve, as the lower levels are supplying the mill. The 170, 230, and 270 are all opening out richer than ever, and the vein to the bottom of the shaft (430 ft.) is in excellent ore. After over one year's work for the new company I can assure you there is no stronger or richer portion of the Mother lode than we have in Bunker Hill. This is high praise I know, and when I reflect that we have such mines as the Plymouth on one side of us and the Keystone and Hayward Amador on the other side, all of which have yielded largely, and some into millions of dollars, I have no hesitation so to say, but our recent developments have confirmed this opinion in all our minds. Our neighbours are much excited over our new developments, and are imitating the general modes and lines of our works; they would consider Bunker Hill cheap at £300,000 (as I have said before), and they do not hesitate to say so. The newspapers I send you will show you what the public opinion of our property is, and they openly assert that Bunker Hill is one of the best gold mines in California, and I heartily endorse the assertion.

Assertion.

HORNACHOS.—John Hancock, jun., July 30: Descuidada Mine: The men have finished cutting the plat, and they are now engaged cutting ground for cistern and putting in penthouse. We are getting on very well with the surface work, and the machinery is working well. Number of men employed underground, 14: at surface, 45.—Afortunada Mine: The men have not been able to work regularly this week, on account of the badness of the air in No. 1 shaft. The lode at both ends is the same as reported last week.—No. 2 Shaft: The men are making good progress in the sinking of this shaft; the lode is very regular, and worth fully 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have commenced a new shaft in back of the old workings, about 30 fms. south of No. 1 shaft. The gunnis is about 3 ft. wide, and the sides are quite firm. Number of men employed underground, 13; at surface, 2.

at surface, 2.
BENSBERG.—J. W. Hoffman, Aug. 2: This week we have made DENSBERG.—J. W. HOHMAD, Aug. 2: This week we have made 2 feet further progress in the Victoria shaft, the entire depth being now 55 feet. There is no alteration in the ground. The north vein in the open-cast contains a great amount of iron pyrites amongst the lead ore, which makes the dressing more difficult, as the specific gravity of iron pyrites is about equal to that of galena. The dressing machinery is gradually getting into proper order for producing rich ore. We may expect 50 to 100 tons from this next month.—Production of Ore for the Week: Carbonate 20 tons, of 40 per cent. assay; dressed ore 20 tons, of 44 per cent. assay; rock ore 35 tons, of 10 per cent. assay; delivered 40 tons; stock on hand, 10 tons.

ore. We may expect 50 to 100 tons from this next month.—Production of Ore for the Week: Carbonate 20 tons, of 40 per cent. assay; dressed ore 20 tons, of 44 per cent. assay; rock ore 35 tons, of 10 per cent. assay; dressed ore 20 tons, stoke or hand, 10 tons.

MENZENBERG.—Captain Roskilley, Aug. 2: The boiler would be completely built in on Wednesday last, and was to be examined on that day by the Government Inspector. All operations are progressing satisfactorily.

PESTARENA (Gold).—Thomas Roberts, August 2: Val Toppa: We melted yesterday 201 ozs. 7 dwts. 1 gr. of gold, obtained in 27 days by 20 mills, in July month, from 566 tons of ore.—Mines: In the winze in the Zero level the lode is slightly improved, and is now 12 in, wide, estimated to give 9 dwts. per ton of ore. The intermediate end, north of Zero level, yields stones of ore. No. 1 end level south, on the new lode, is poor at present. The stopes in the back on western part of quartz lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with spots and strings of pyrites—about average quality ore. The stopes in back of this level are a little improved; it he back of this level will be more extensively worked next month. The stopes in bottom, north of winze, have been worked down to back of No. 2 level. The stopes in bottom, north of winze, have been worked down to back of No. 2 level. The stopes in bottom, north of winze, have been worked down to back of No. 2 level. The stopes in bottom, north of winze, have been worked down to back of No. 2 level. The stopes in bottom, orth of fourtheross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, of low-class ore—3 dwts, per ton; we hope to reach richer ore in this rise, but higher up. The lode in the stope south of the fourth cross-cut, on mew lode, is 5 ft. wide, and yields 12 dwts, per ton. The lode in the stopes onth of winze yields 10 tons per fathom, rather under the average quality; we hope these stopes will improve again as we advance northward. In the intermediate end south, under No. 4 level, the lode is 9 in. wide, not to value. No. 4 level e

copper ore; and, although the ground is hard, Capt. Tonkin says this mine is well worth a good trial. Traffic for the fortnight ending June 14, 280 tons up and 370 tons down. Bills of lading are received for 400 tons of ore and 123 tons of regulus per Tacna, and 175 tons of ore and 8 tons of regulus per steamer Danube. The autonic Vinent and Glendal, to load together about 1300 tons of ore, had arrived at Port Nolloth: 850 tons of ore and 50 tons of regulus, ex Galatia and Faith, have been sold at to-day's ticketing at an average of 15s. 6½d. per unit, realising approximately—copper ore, 23,200%; regulus, 2100%.

QUICKSILVER is rising, the result of a combination on the part the mineowners. The Quicksilver Mining Company of New York recently QUICKSILVER is rising, the result of a combination oil the part of the mineowners. The Quicksilver Mining Company of New York recently made a statement, by which it appeared that they had an agreement with the New Idria Mining Company limiting this year's product to 34,000 flasks, each containing 76½ lbs. The former company now denies the existence of any such agreement, its officers affirming that the rise in price was caused by an increased demand for the article, owing to the opening of new gold and silver mines on the Pacific Slope. At present the quotation for quicksilver is \$1 a pound, whilst in January last it was \$5 cents. The Spanish mines, controlled by English capitalists and the Rothschilds, manufactured about one-half the quicksilver used in the world, and the blame of increasing its cost is just now cast upon them by the New York Company. The margin of profit, at the present prices, is said to be very large.—United States Radroad and Maning Register, July 26.

RICH QUICKSILVER DISCOVERY.—We were shown at McGuire's drug store a specimen of cinnabar that was discovered in this county a few miles from the Geyser Springs in a westerly direction. W. Forbes, of Lakeport, is one

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of the principal owners of the mine, which was discovered about six weeks ago by Messrs. McKay, Sloper, and Snow. The specimens are undoubtedly the richest "croppings" ever yet discovered, and if a well-defined lode is developed the mine will certainly prove a source of great wealth.—Petalumaa (Cal.) Argus.

OPHIR MINING DISTRICT.—Mr. Edward S. Blackwell, manager of he Ophir Mining and Smelting Company of Utah. showed us a very rich speci ten of ore from a new discovery in the Defiance Mine, on Lion Hill. It is comosed of chlorides, sulphurets, and native silver, and assays as high as \$7000 in liver to the ton. The vein is 2% feet in width, and averages \$200 in silver to a ton. Mr. Blackwell is working this mine by what is termed tribute work, a ystem not heretofore adopted in this Territory. A fine body of rich galena ore as also been struck, at a depth of over 300 ft., in the Miner's Delight, belonging the same company. Average samples of this ore assay upwards of 100 ozs. in liver to the ton.—Silt Lake Tribune.

Eleeunys of Bublic Companies.

THE SWEDISH IRON, ROLLING STOCK, AND IMPLEMENT WORKS.

The statutory meeting of shareholders was held at the City Ter-

minus Hotel, Cannon-street, yesterday,
The Hon. H. BROUGHAM in the chair.
Mr. A. P. ROBSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the

The statutory meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, vesterday,

Mr. A. P. Rosso (the secretary) read the notice convening the meting was probably aware that this was the statutory meeting, held in accordance with the Act of Parliament, which provided that such meetings should be held within four months of their formation. The directors took this opportunity of letting the shareholders know the result of their working the past few months. The company had been registered on April 1, and shortly 27:00, which came to 28:527, daily paid up. In addition to that, 1280 deferred shares, which would not receive any interest until 20 per cent. Ind been paid on the shares, which would not receive any interest until 20 per cent. Ind been paid on the shares, which would not receive any interest until 20 per cent. Ind been paid on the part of the part of the shares which would not receive any interest until 20 per cent. Ind been paid on the shares which would not receive any interest until 20 per cent. Ind been paid on the part of the part of the shares which we work to see the lovels, and the arms to the shares which we work to be the lovels, and the shares which the part of the control of the part of the part

WEST WHEAL LUCY.—At the general meeting, on Friday (Mr. J. Y. Watson in the chair), the accounts for the sixteen weeks ending June 28, showing a balance sgainst the mine of 1311, 7s. 9d., were examined and passed, and a call of 2s. 8d. per share made.

call of 2s. 5d. per share made.

NORTH JANE.—At the general meeting, on Aug. 2, the accounts rour months ending June 20, showed a debit balance of 305f. 1s. 3d. A call of per share was made. Mr. Bartlett having tendered his resignation as secretary the mine, Mr. Alfred Luvenoe was elected in his stead, at a remuneration of 4s. per month. Mr. Woodward's (the purser) salary is to be 4f. 4s. per month. second tree were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. William Bartlett.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

NEW PROCESS OF GILDING ON GLASS.—M. V. SCHWARZENBACH Professor of Chemistry at the University of Berne, proposes to take a solution of pure gold, that is to say free from all other metals, effected by the ordinary chemical process. When pure gold is employed the work is simple, since it is merely necessary to melt it in agua regia of nitro-muriatic acid, and to evaporate it in the bain marie till it crystallises; in all other cases the operation is more complicated on account of the manipulations necessary for separating the other metals, and it is generally requisite to precipitate the gold once by exalic acid or by sulphate of iron, to bring it to the desired state of purity. In all cases the crystallised mass of perchiorate of gold should be brought to boiling point with the water destined for its solution, as it invariably contains a considerable quantity of chloride of gold insoluble in water, which slowly decomposes in a cold state, very gently in perchlorate or in metal, but which is instantly effected by occion. After filtration the solution of gold is ready for use, its dephiegmation is regulated so that 200 cubic centimetre contain one grain of metallic gold. This solution is then rendered alkaline by solable of mean strength, that is to say a sufficient quantity of soda must necessarily vary according to the dephiegmation of the soda should not cause any precipitate, and should not ease any precipitate, and should not enting the gold solution with the principal reactive destined to the reduction of the metal, it is indispensable to prepare the surface of the glass to be gilt with the greatest

care, employing the same manipulations and materials used for cleaning photographic glasses, the reactive reductive is then prepared by saturating 30 per cent. of spirits of wine with a current or mixture of marsh gas or oleiant gas; this operation completed, the spirits of wine is freed with its volume of distilled water. The glass to be gilt is then disposed horizontally on another surface of glass, seperated from it about the space of three millimetres, then 25 cubic centimetres of alcohol saturated with the gases is mixed with the auriferous solution, the liquid is then poured between the two glasses and then left to stand for two or three hours, at the expiration of which time the gilding sompleted. The upper gilt plate is then removed carefully, washed, and varnished.

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e 5 65 15 0Tregoning and Co.	10 59 5 0 Charlestown Company.
1 14 62 0 0Ditto.	10 59 5 0 R. R. Michell and Co.
e Daubuz and Co.	12 60 0 Calenick and Co.
1234. 60 10 0 Bolitho and Sons.	12 60 0 0 Calenick and Co.
Calenick Smelting Co.	R. R. Michell and Co.
i fregoning and Co.	114 60 0 0 Bolitho and Sons.
t 314 56 0 0 Redruth Smelting Co.	Calenick Smelting Co.
Penpoil Smelting Co.	21/4 60 0 0Ditto ditto.
EACH COMPAN	TY'S PURCHASE.
Daubuz and Co Tons 6 8	R. R. Michell and Co
Bolitho and Sons	Redruth Smelting Company 1 4
Bolitho and Sons	Penpoli Company 1 3
Tregoning and Co 6 13	Charlestown Company 10 0
Total	Tons 57 10
e	

COPPER ORES. Sampled July 16, and sold at Swansea August 5.

Mines.	Tons	. P	roduce.	Pi	rice.		Mines. Tons. Produce. Price.
Cape	61		341/2	£26	7	0	Cape 4 471/4 £36 16
ditto	60		341/4	. 26	4	0	ditto 13 361/4 28 8
ditto	60		341/2	. 26	4	0	Berehaven151 754 4 14
ditto	60		3454	. 26	7	0	dirto 147 81/ 5 2 6
ditto	60		3414	. 26	5	0	ditto 127 834 5 2 (
ditto	60		34 1/4	. 26	8	0	Italian 125 1132 8 15
ditto	55		3734	. 29	3	6	
ditto	56		3734	. 28	19	6	Knockmahon 85 91/2 5 10
ditto	2		3054	. 23	7	0	ditto 71 71 4 0 (
ditto (Re	g) 31		535/8	. 41	13	в	Fursdon 61 41 2 1 6
ditto	21		551/	. 42	12	0	ditto 20 9 6 0 (
ditto (Or	e) 58		3734	. 28	18		Moonta 98 167/1 12 16
ditto	58		3734	. 28	18	6	
ditto	58		3734	. 29	0	6	ditto 9 331/4 18 0 (
ditto						6	ditto 3 17 7 0 (
ditto	32	******	301/4	. 23	12	0	
ditto						6	Union Ore 5 1834 15 5 0
ditto	22		303/8	. 23	11	6	
ditto	1		351/4	. 27	0	6	
ditto	28		4336	. 33	11	6	
				TOT	AL	P	RODUCE.

Cape Ore	922	 225,800	14	0	C. Precipitate	28	 2823	-
Berehaven	425	 2,117	14	6	Brass Ashes	80	 34	
Italian	175	 1,575	0	0	Union Ore	5	 76	- 1
Kneckmahon	156	 753	12	6	Copper Ore	8	 63	1
Fursdon	81	 246	11	6	Sweepings	1	 0	1/
Moonta		1.254	8	0				

Names.	Tons		Am	oun	t.
Copper Miners' Company	. 334		8 2,906	3	0
P. Grenfell and Sons	. 240	34	5,383	10	6
Nevill, Druce, and Co	. 233		3,214	18	0
Vivian and Sons	. 309	********	6,648	5	0
Williams, Foster, and Co	447	5-6	7,087	11	3
British and Foreign Copper Company	. 53	********		16	0
Mason and Elkington		1/3		16	2
Charles Lambert	. 83		417	13	0
Sy'eetland, Tuttle, and Co	11	34	267	3	8
Landore Copper Company	198		3,298	9	0
Total	1976		£32,745	5	6

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, August 19:—Cape 59, 59, 58, 29, 43, 80, 79, 11, 47, 1, 1—Berehaven 125, 130, 120, 57—Union Ore 80, 70, 70—Lisbon 57, 20, 18—Itilian 24, 3—Norway 44—C. Regulus 14—White Metal 7—C. Precipitate 13—Total, 1352 tons.

at, 1392 tons.

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

21 cwts. Produce. Price. Per unit. Standard
Whole sale ... 1976 22½..... £16 11 5 14s. 9d. £95 1

NANT-Y-RICKET.—A truckload of copper, containing about 5 tons, has been sent to market this week, and another will be ready to follow next week. The last price obtained by the company for their ore was 14% 5% 3d.

Original Correspondence.

MINING RESOURCES OF CHILI-GUAYACAN,

MINING RESOURCES OF CHILI—GUAYACAN.

Str.,—It would take more time, and a great deal more experience, of the mining resources of Chili. The whole country more or less and the northern part especially, is a mass of mineral wealth, as the northern part especially, is a mass of mineral wealth, as yet only in its infancy of working. When I mention the fact that it does not pay to work less than 10 per cent. or I have said enough to give to a portion of my readers at least some idea of the mineral wealth of a country which is calculated to produce five-eighths of the copper in use. I suppose there is hardly a mine in England that gives the ley of 9 per cent. Comparative dearness of skilled labour, freights, high price of coal, &c., of course tend to render the working of the ore more expensive, but no doubt as improvements and science march onwards the low-ley metals of Chili will all be utilised. Half a century ago the reduction of copper was period in the rudest manner possible in Chili. and indeed still is, the reduction of ores being carried on by means of the old blast-furnace, and using wood as fuel. In the old days, when a miner had worked through his vein of metal de colour, or coloured ores, he always stopped on coming to the bronce, or dark ores, as he thought they were incapable of being worked. Hundreds of tons of ores of from 25 to 50 per cent. were thus positively thrown away as rubbish, there being no known method of fusing them in a sufficiently liquid state to get rid of the impurities. This appears almost incredible at the present day, when this very class of metals form the source of such enormous wealth to the owners of mines—as, for instance, the mines Pique and San Josè, of Tarrangog, and others too numerous to mention.

But things were not allowed to continue love; in such as the mention.

at the present day, when this very class of metals form the source of such enormous wealth to the owners of mines—as, for instance, the mines Pique and San Josè, of Tarrangog, and others too numerous to mention.

But things were not allowed to continue long in such a state; and I believe I am correct in stating that to Mr. Lambert, an Englishman, belongs the credit of first utilising such immers quantities of the very rich ores which he saw thrown usclessly assisted. This gentleman, who arrived in Chili, if not with the previous Rail and halfcrown, at least with no superabundance of cash, at one saw the immense profits that must accrue to anyone to cash, at one saw the immense profits that must accrue to anyone to such a the comparatively easy problem of working this class of rich or, and here were tons upon tons of that ore, laif copie of the copper of the comparatively easy problem of working this class of rich or, and here were tons upon tons of that ore, laif copie of the copper of the comparatively easy problem of working this class of rich or, and here were tons upon tons of that ore, laif copie of the copper of the comparatively easy problem of working this present colosal fortune. Of course, in the old method of smelting—that is, by pating the wood and metal together into the formace, the same as in running icon—a good deal that came out first, and last also, was not pure copper, but, as it is termed, regulas, or sulphur of copper, about 30 or 80 per cent. It will hardly be credited now—alsy that this was absolutely thrown away as useless. Mr. Lambert bought up great quantities of this regulas, with what satisfactory result may be cashly imagined. At first he was a "low lingles," or and Englishman: but after he had made a few thousands theey changed and gradually Chilain smelters their own business. Certain it is that whereas copper smelting in England is in a depressed site, some establishment for this regular to the properse of the control of the properse of the control of the properse of the control further on. Near to these two buildings are the laboratory, doctor's dispensary, sampling rooms, &c., all arranged with the greatest possible convenience and care. Directly opposite is the office. The cancha, or yard of the works, where the small piles of ore are placed, is about 2 acres in extent, and is covered with heaps of ore, chiefly brought from perqueneros, each pile being duly ticketed with small pieces of wood stuck in the pile, with the date, ley, and name attached. The ley of these piles range all the way from 10 to 40 per cent., and from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 4 tons in weight. The large heaps of ore, such as the cargoes of ships, &c., are disposed of in a different method. At the side of this cancha, which is raised about 20 feet above the level of another one below, a number of slips are cut, like teeth in a comb, of a corresponding depth of 20 feet, about 40 feet long, and capable of containing about 500 tons. Into these slips the larger arrivals of ores from Tama, Carrizal, Tonjoy, &c., are thrown immediately on arrival. They are capable of containing 5000 tons, and I have seen at one time in the cancha as much as 10,000 tons of ore. arrivals of ores from Tama, Carrizal, Tonjoy, &c., are thrown inde-diately on arrival. They are capable of containing 5000 tons, and I have seen at one time in the cancha as much as 10,000 tons of ore, the ley ranging from 15 to 30 per cent, and some particular class of ores of a much higher ley. This quantity would not include the cargoes of regulus which are sent immediately to the crusher to be subsequently calcined. Imagine an English smelter walking among hundreds of tons of these high-ley ores, accustomed as he is to a 2½ per cent. ore, or even less! The crushers are of the old-fashioned cylindrical rolls, of a very ancient type, and crush 80 tons of soft regulus in 10 hours. At the back of the crusher is a smaller cancha, for silver ores, and some of the very richest class of copper ores, which are placed out of the way of dishonest stragglers. Then follow the iron and brass moulders' shops, where the castings for the different works are made, brick-making machines and furnaces, carpenters' shops, fitting shops, coal yards, and steam lifts, and, finally, the mole for embarking the copper. In fact, almost every department of hardware manufacture is represented in this colossal establishment, the whole of the skilled labour being performed by English artizans. The capabilities of these works are about 51 tons of copper per day, all furnaces going; but as, of course, allowance must be made for repairs, slackness of work, &c., the production

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, Aug. 6: The 10, east of Hill's cross-cut, is without the slightest alteration since last report. The ground continues favourable for progresss, and of a very promising appearance for lead. The west end at present contains more spar, and is harder for driving, but of a kindly appearance. The stope in the bottom of intermediate level No. 1 is not so good as 1st week, now worth for lead 10% per fathom. No. 2 stope, in back of this level, continues the same as last week, worth for lead 10% per fathom. The 21 tons of lead sold on July 25 weighed a little over. The amount of sale is 32%. We are raising from the stopes, and dressing as fast as we can towards getting another parcel.

ABERYSTWITH.—John Trevethan, Aug. 5: Penrhiw: The engine shaftmen have completed the preparatory pitwork and waiting the delivery of the new pumps; we have put them to continue sinking the winze under the 30, at Bwlch Gwyn, where we have a strong lode, and producing from 15 to 20 cwts. of lead ore to the fathom. The lode in the 40 end, immediately under the said winze, is similar in yield and character. The tribute pitches are yielding their average quantity of ore. The last 2 ft. of sinking the Penrhiw engine-shaft showed a considerable improvement. We shall resume the sinking with all dispatch in a few days, as I have received notice of the castings being ready. We are making fair progress with dressing and other surface work, and our ponds are well supplied with water.

ASSHEFON.—M. Whitford. W. Tinton, Aug. 5: The Maws shaft is now down.

days, as I have received notice of the castings being ready. We are making fair progress with dressing and other surface work, and our ponds are well supplied with water.

ASSHETON.—M. Whitford, W. Tipton, Aug. 5: The Mawr shaft is now down 10 fms. below the 30; we shall now sink a few feet for a fork, after which the driving of the 40, both east and west, will be urged on. In the 30 end west since our last we have met with a joint which has disordered the lode, but to day it is showing signs of improvement. More particulars in our next. No particular change in the various other bargains throughout the mine. Dressing is being urged on with all speed. The machinery, &c., all in good working order.

BALLYOUMMISK.—Capt. Daniells, Aug. 1: Underground Operations: During the past week the men in the 224 have made favourable progress. The men in the cross-cut from Carrol's winze have made but slow progress, and the end is very light for working. The stopes over the 210 continue fair average stuff with ore. The end in the 189 has no improvement to note as yet. The stopes over this level are looking well, and yielding good ore, especially Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6. The winze under this level still continues to sink through good copper ground; the bottom of the winze is looking well with ore, which is a good indication. The stopes over the 186 are much the same as last report.—Surface Operations: The dressing with machinery and all the surface works continue to work well, and are in good working condition up to the present time.—Coosheen—Undiground Operations: I have commenced to draw stuff in the diagonal shaft, and I hope by next week to be able to dress some ore again. The stope over the 56 is much the same as when last reported on. The men engaged in clearing up the engine-shaft and repairing the same are getting on fairly.—Surface Operations: The meninery continues to work very well.

BAMPFYLDE.—8. Mitchell, Aug. 5: The stope in the 112, west of No. 4 shaft,

reported on. The men engaged in clearing up the engine-shaft and repairing the same are getting on fairly.—Surface Operations: The machinery continues to work very well.

HAMPFYLDE.—S. Mitchell, Ang. 5: The stope in the 112, west of No. 4 shaft, will turn out 3 tons of rich copper ore per fathom; the lode is 8 feet wide, with numerous branches of variegated and yellow copper ore throughout. No. 1 stope in back of the 192, west of No. 4 shaft, is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. To, of the same character. No. 2 stope, in back of same level, will also yield of this ore 4 tons per fathom. No. 3, or new stope, west of endeath of the winze below the 90, and still further west of the before-mentioned stope, is now worth fully 5 tons of this copper ore per fathom. The stope in the end of the winze below the 90, and still further west of the before-mentioned stope, is now worth fully 5 tons of this copper ore per fathom. The winze sinking below the 70, east of shaft, will turn out 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have intercepted a cross-course in the 80 driving each, but cannot say whether it is the main one. I am told that a good lode is gone down in the 88 fm, level before this end. I have now from 400 to 500 skips of ore work underground ready to be drawn to the surface; this will be in addition to the large quantity of copper ores already en the floors, and the 70 tons of dressed ore at our shipping stores at Burnst ple.—Iron Department: No. 2, at Stowford, will turn out 8 tons of good quality ore per fathom; this is on the north part; the south end is 7 feet wide, but at present is not quite so good. The No. 3 lode is occasionally subject to changes. Slader's lode is looking splendid, and is 9 feet wide, solid ore of the highest percentage; there is scarcely a particle of waste in it, and the lode will turn out fully 30 tons of iron ore per fathom. I can now see my way clear to drive a lobby or day level into this lode for the twofold purpose of draining it, and for the economical discharge of the ore, at the same time

in y any user to arrive a mony or day revel into this lode for the twofold purpose of draining it, and for the conomical discharge of the ore, at the same time it would give us backs on the lode for \$5 fms. high for about two miles in length, and from present appearance this lode alone (being one out of nine or ten lodes traversing points of operation carried on the lodes at Craborm will yield respectively 10 tons of ore per fathom.

BEDFORD CONSOLS,—G. Rowe, J. Mitchell, Aug. 6: During the past week we have been visited by a deputation of gentlemen from London, who thoroughly inspected the workings, particularly the new discovery of ore in the winze recently started in the bottom of the 67 fathom level, where the lode is going down to the bottom of the mine \$1. wide, of a most promising character, yielding a quantity started in the bottom of the 67 fathom level, where the lode is going down to the bottom of the mine \$1. wide, of a most promising character, yielding a quantity and showing indications of improvement as depth is obtained. The lode in the \$1 fm. level end is cut into \$4 ft., not through it, of a most flattering appearance, being charged with very strong mundic and peach, accompanied with fine stones of tin and good quality yellow-coated copper ore.

BEDFORD UNITED—William Pillipis, Aug. 7: The shaftmen are engaged sinking the engine-shaft and cutting trip-plat under the 115. Driving by the side of the lode is shaft and cutting trip-plat under the 115. Driving by the side of the lode is force to the promise of the lode is force to the plate of the lode is force to the plate of the lode is force to the lode is force to the plate of the lode is force to the plate of the lode is much the same as maneed in my last report; spots of arsenine or the lode is much the same as maneed in my last report; spots of arsenine made this week in sinking. There is no change in the character of the part of the lode carried is much the same as maneed in my last report; spots of arsenine much leading to the lote of the

on the working by water-power. No particular change to notice in any other part of the mine.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—Aug. 6: Since my last report satisfactory progress has been made. In driving west we have broken some splendid stones of tin. The part we are now driving in is very promising ground, full of branches, with every prospect of a great improvement very shortly.

BURNOW AND BUTSON.—John Christophors, Jas. Mayne, Aug. 6: You will be pleased to hear that our main engine-shaft is cleared up down to the back of the 50 fm. level, and that the ground about it is throughout perfectly sound. The men are doing excellent work, and we hope to see the level dry in about a week, which will be fully five weeks sooner than was promised on the lat ult. We have two men clearing the adit level west for laying down the launders and tanks for scrap-iron to collect precipitate of copper. In the 20 fm. level, east of Tonkins' shaft, we have six men clearing eastward, and expect we are near the old end. In the back the lode is worth 2 tons of blende per fathom for the width of the stope. We have four men about 4 fms. west of Tonkins' shaft stoping in the lode, producing about 2½ tons of blende and copper ore, with good stones of lead parallel to it. We have four more men stoping on tribute in the same level; lode producing 3 tons of blende and ½ ton of lead per fathom. We have further, two men stoping in the back, where the lode produces 2½ tons of blende per fathom. We have further, two men stoping in the back, where the lode produces 2½ tons of blende per fathom. We have further, two men stoping in the back of this level, west of engine-shaft cross-cut, on tribute of 8ℓ, per ton (or about 9s. in 1ℓ), for lead. The 30 fm. level we are driving east with six men, to get under Tonkins shaft, which is a very important

We have about 8 fms. more to drive to accomplish this, which will give us vantage of a second shaft to the 39 fm. level, where we have plenty of orey i. On the dressing floor we are hurrying on the necessary improvements

round. On the dressing most it all possible speed.

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, Aug. 6: I see no change in either of the bargains on the of any notice since my last. Saturday next is our pay and setting, when

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, Aug. 6: I see no change in either of the bargains worthy of any notice since my last. Saturday next is our pay and setting, when I will furnish you with a full report.

CAPE CORNWALL—R. Pryor, J. Davey, Aug. 5: The lode in the rise above the 100 is 2 ft. wide, and continues to improve inappearance. The ground in the 100 fm. level cross cut it without change, and there is no further alteration throughout the mine worthy of remark.

CAPPAGH.—W. Thomas, Aug. 4: The men in the skip-shaft are making fair progress in sinking under the 115 fm. level. No alteration in any other places since last week. All the machinery in good order.

CARN CAMBORNE.—G. Rowe, W. Penberthy, Aug. 4: The lode in the 95 fm. level, east from the north winze, is 6 ft. wide, worth fortin and copper 40, per fm., and showing indications of further improvement. The drivage west from the engine-shaft, at the 95, is slow of progress, and unproductive. All other points are without charge.

CAN CAMBORNE—G. Rowe, W. Penberthy, Aug. 4: The lote in the 93 fm. level, east from the north wine; in 96 fn. wide, worth fortin and copper 460, per fm., and showing indications of further improvement. The drivage west from the engineshalt, at the 66, is slow of progress, and unproductive. All other points are consistent of the control of the contro

progress in sinking the engine-smitt. Our biasants, and the sail begin to carry the parcels of lead and blende to Rhayada Railway Station the early part of next week.

CWM TUDOR.—E. Williams, Aug. 4: We have intersected the lode this week in this mine. The lode now in the end is 18 in, wide, composed of flookan, carbonate of lime, spar, and blende, with spots of lead and copper, on the whole looking very promising, and much better than I had expected to find it at so shallow a depth, there being only shout 5 fms. of back to the present end, and I have no doubt in driving west, when a good back will be speedily gained, that a good mine will be opened up. We have more than half a mile on the course of the lode in our sett before it enters from Byr, on the west of us.

DEERPARK.—John Goldsworthy, John Bucknell, Aug. 2: In the adit, or 40, driving west the men are still engaged in ditving by the side of the lode, as it is easier for progress. The stratum is a fine light blue clay-slate, highly congenial for the production of tin and copper ore. There is no other change this week.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—John Pryor, Aug. 7: Since the meeting we have been busy with fixing connections to new boiler, and clearing the one in use up to this time. In the 66 west we like the lode much. Incline is turning our well.—Parry's Shaft: Last week whad a lump of solid lead weighing 83 lbs. Full accounts in my next.

well.—Parry's Shaft: Last week we had a lump of solid sead weighing colors. A caccounts in my next.

DE BROKE.—W. Michell, jun., July 30: Setting Report: The rise in the back of the 25, east of No. 1 shaft, is re-set to six men, at 220s. per fathom; the lode still worth 10 ewts. of lead ore per fathom. No. 2 shaft to sink by six men, at 230s. per fathom; we have not been able to sink as speedily as we expected in consequence of the late floods: we have had a great deal of surface water to contend with. The south part of the lode as taken down in the shaft for 1 ft. wide is poor, but we can now see by the rise that the main part is standing on the north side of the shaft. The 25, to drive west of No. 3 shaft, on the main lode, to six men, at 230s. per fathom; the part of the lode taken down in the level for 2 ft. wide is composed of clay-slate and spar, with secasional spots of lead ore, but not sufficient to value; but we are still leaving a scrong lode standing on the north side. Our machinery is all working well.

value; but we are still leaving a scrong lode standing on the north side. Our machinery is all working well.

DRAKE WALLS.—William Skewis, E. Dunstan, August 6: In the 30, west of Brenton's shaft, we have 17 men working on tribute, who are all getting good wages. Here we have a large lode standing in whole ground from this level to surface. We have also four men who have taken a pitch at the adit level to drive and stope backs, at 10s. in 1. There are 30 fathoms of backs here, and standing whole to surface—a mine of itself. All other parts of the mine are without any alteration to notice. The pumping engine continues working quite satisfactorily, and the water is in fork 9% fms. below the 40. We are raising throughout the mine a sufficient quantity of staff for the stamps, and find the work to be yielding tin of a fair average quality, and shall soon have a good batch of tin ready for the market.

DYLIFFE.—E. Evans, Aug. 7: Dyliffe Lode: We have communicated the 93 DYLIFFE.—E. Evuns, Aug. 7: Dyliffe Lode: We have communicated the 93 with 105, and are in position to put 20 men to work on this excellent course of one ground, at which 16 men have been put on already. I expect at the beginning of next week we shall be able to increase the dressing to the rate of 100 tons per month. The 15, east of old engine shalt, is driven in a very promising lode, worth 6 cwts. of lead ore per fathorm. This end is about 40 fms. short of being under the rich lode 1 am led to believe that we shall meet with it at a shorten ground can be added to be a short of being under the rich lode 1 am led to believe that we shall meet with it at a shorten grantee of the gair-galed Lode: The 55, west of winze, is still looking very promising for opening out a new section of ore ground on this lode to the west of our present workings, it being now worth? 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. No change worthy of remark in any other portion of the mine.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—I. Trahair. Aug. 6: The mine is forked 1 fathoms under the 40 fm. level, the appearance of the lode is much the same as when last reported; we have not seen either of the ends at the 40, but hope to do so in a short time. The 30 fm. level, driving west from Morgan's engine-shaft, is opening good tin ground. The tribute pitches are looking weil. The next sale of tin will be on the 14th of this month.

THOMAS SON, WARDEN & LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

MERCHANTS. ${\tt IRON}$ ANDSTEEL

Manufacturer of Every Description of Railway, Colliery, and Contractors Plant A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND RAILS AND PLANT ALWAYS ON HAND.

may be put down as a trifle over 10,000 tons per annum, and of these about 3000 tons would be in the shape of ingots, or refered to the state of the may be put down as a trifle over 10,000 tons per annum, and of these may 5000 tons would be in the shape of ingots, or refined copper. about 5000 tons which the works obtain their ores is principally The source from which the works obtain their ores is principally The source, in the shape of purple bronce of from 20 to 40 per from 7 and yellow bronce of from 15 to 25 per cent. Andacols rich cent, and yellow bronce, the different piles of pirquemetal de color, Carizal yellow bronce, the different piles of pirquemetal de color, Carizal yellow bronce, the different piles of pirquemetal from remail miners, and fluxes from Panulcillo. Some of these metals from Peron and Andocollo have leys of 40 and 50 per the metals from the mine of Senor V. y V. semibarra, or "half-cent, and from the mine of Senor V. y V. semibarra, or "half-cent, and from the mine of Senor V. y V. semibarra, or "half-cent, and from the many color cent. I saw a cargo of 500 tons but it taken, which assays 80 per cent. I saw a cargo of 500 tons of the semination of the seminati Paposo sold at the Gustaffer would assay 60 per cent., but as a cent. Many stones in this cargo would assay 60 per cent., but as a cent deal of rubbish, &c., gets mixed up with the ores, the ley is

orated.
y of the small mines yield extraordinary rich ore. They ge-Many of the small mines yield extraordinary rich ore. They generally take out just sufficient for one month's sustenance, and then return to the inevitable cigarette and "quien sabeism," so long as return to the inevitable cigarette and "quien sabeism," so long as return the money lasts. These latter class of ores are generally brought from small veins that permeate the hills here and there, but which rough the money lasts. meally take out just sumerate to and "quien sabeism," so long as return to the inevitable cigarette and "quien sabeism," so long as return to the inevitable cigarette and "quien sabeism," so long as return to the inevitable cigarette and "quien sabeism," so long as return to the inevitable cigarette and "quien sabeism," so long as return to the money lasts. These latter class of ores are generally brought the money lasts that permeate the hills here and there, but which from the door and their families, and perhaps a hired peon or two when the mines hap-their families, and perhaps a hired peon or two when the mines hap-their families, and perhaps a hired peon or two when the menselves and their families, and perhaps a hired peon or two when the menselves and their families, and perhaps a hired peon or two when the menselves and their families, and perhaps a hired peon or two when the menselves and their families, and perhaps a hired peon or save as a surface of a muleteer, who is paid for his carriage of the metal on charge of a muleteer, who is paid for his carriage of the metal on charge of a muleteer, who is paid for his carriage of the metal on charge of a muleteer, who is paid for his carriage of the usually does after sending down two or three troops. Some owners of mules make a very good thing out of their carriage of metal, some having as many as 50 mules, worth from \$20 to \$40 each. It is a great day for the owner when he comes to "arreglar," or settle his account. He usually comes to the establishments in all the pomp of a Panama hat, three ponchos, one over the other, an enormous comforter, even in the height of summer, long leather boats, enormous spurs, a saddle piled up with sheepskin, and, if he is a heavy swell, a "brazeador," or prancing horse. His whole get in may cost him 150 fr., except the horse, and probably would cost in Manchester and Birmingham about 30%. He manages to dismount smelow, waddles to the sampler's room, chats with that worthy, twist up a few cigarettes, and then the proposa this way. They are generally most improvident; it is easy come and easy go with them. The price they are paid is about 6s. for a metrical quintal of 200 lbs. of ore of a ley of 10 per cent. and 1s. per unit, so a quintal of ore of 20 per cent. would be worth about 16s. placed in Guayacan, copper being 671. per ton in England. The larger mines, of course, always sell by contract, at a fixed price for so many quintals of ore to be delivered in such and such a time. The ores at the different agencies are bought at a lower price, as a considerable freight has to be paid on them by rail.

As I have already stated, a great part of these mines are situated in the Tamaya district, which will be described further on. Very little regulus is made at Guayacan itself, the Tonjoy branch and Cerillos formerly supplying nearly the whole of this commodity:

Intereguius is made at Guayacan itself, the Tonjoy branch and Cerillos formerly supplying nearly the whole of this commodity; Gayacan being devoted almost exclusively to crushing and calcining the regulus, and making copper. The bar furnaces are 28 feet long, by 16 broad; a charge of ore for these furnace is about 8 tons, and 20 tons, more or less, pass through them in a day. The refinery holds about 20 tons of copper. There are 17 calcining furnaces in these works, where the regulus and certain classes of bronce are calcined or burnt by a low fire previously to being mixed up with other ores and run into copper. The calciners hold about 4 tons, and the time of calcination varies from 22 to 34 hours. A new revolving calciner, self-feeding, has been erected, which is giving most satisfactory results. The revolving calciner calcines about 3½ tons. It is found that the furnaces built on Mr. Frances' design calcine more and better than either the revolving calciners, but the latter requires only aboy to attend to it. The object of this calcination is to drive off the sulphur, and the more effectually this is done the less expense attends its subsequent conversion into copper. The coal used in these works principally comes from Leba and sometimes a little Lota; price of the latter 5s. at Lota, and of English coal 10s. at Valparaiso. In the refinery none but English coal is used. Bricks for the furnaces are obtained from Lota also, but only for the sides, the bricks being of such a wretched quality that a roof of a furnace made of them burns out in less than four weeks whereas English Cerrillos formerly supplying nearly the whole of this commodity the bricks being of such a wretched quality that a roof of a furnace made of them burns out in less than four weeks, whereas English Dinas bricks last six months. The amount of metals sent to Guaya-Dinas bricks last six months. The amount of metals sent to Guaya-can during the year 1870 was within a trifle, more or less, of 31,000 tons. The wages earned by the native workmen may be put down at from 3z, 6d, to 5z, 6d, a-day, some superior ones, of course, more. The English workmen get from 21*l*. to 15*l*. per month, house, fuel, and water free. Beef costs about 6d, a pound; butter is dear, 3z, a pound. The climate is superb, and the water excellent, probably the two greatest points in a foreign land. The average of the thermo-meter may be taken at from 65° to 70° all the year round, with very slight variation.

meter may be taken at from 65° to 70° all the year round, with very slight variation.

I have seldom seem a more respectable, contented set of men than the English workmen here. Many of them have been here for several years, have saved money, and are in a comfortable position. To show the ignorance that is prevalent with regard to what are called "foreign parts," I may mention that the proprietors of these works had occasion to send to England for two superior millwrights and a practical engineer. Their agent in England wrote to them that he had some considerable difficulty in procuring men of a superior class, as "I am sorry to say." he observed, "that the epidemics that cas, as "I am sorry to say," he observed, "that the epidemics that have lately been raging in your country have materially interfered with my endeavours." I need hardly tell my more intelligent readers that Chili is, perhaps, the very healthiest country and pleasantest climate in the world; and perhaps Coquimbo province is the best in these respects in Chili. No epidemic could possibly exist there, in my opinion, owing to the extraordinary clearness of the atmosphere, and the regular south winds which blow nearly every day. Well, I happened to meet these two same artizans a few weeks after their arrival, and asked them how they liked the place, and how much quinine they had swallowed as a preventive against the epidemic? "Oh!" cried one of them, whose appearance certainly did justice to Chili's cakes and ale, "if we had only known of this country 15 years ago, why we might have been going home with our pile 5 years ago, why we might have been going home with our pile astead of coming out."

In my next I propose to consider the method of extracting copper

by the wet process, particularly that of the so-called "Douglas pro-cess,"

OLIVER NORTH.

For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

800 to the wester the 56 shaft. men, a work 800 Tin L speak level, and a require whoug of The lode is

EAST BLACK CRAIG,—Thos. Cogar, Aug. 7: We have set the following for ugust: Driving east from the 108 cross-cut, west of shaft, by four men, at 7/, 10s.

EAST BLACK CRAIG,—Thos. Cogar, Aug. 7: We have set the following for August: Driving east from the 108 cross-cut, west of shaft, by four men, at 71. 108, per fathom. Stripping side of level, west of west cross-cut, by two men, at 82. 108, per cable fathom. Driving set from No. 1 cross-cut, by four men, at 82. 108, per cable fathom. Driving set from No. 1 cross-cut, set of shaft, by four men, at 77. Per fathom. Driving east from No. 2 cross-cut by four men, at 82. 108, per fathom. Priving east from No. 2 cross-cut by four men, at 82. per fathom. We have cross-cut and driven through the loof at this level sufficiently to test its value, and which, I think, will yield on an average over 15 ton of lead per cubic fathom, besides producing blende at a reasonable price—say, 22. 108. to 32. per ton—to pay for working the ground. Driving the 98, east of shaft, by two men, at 44. 108, per fathom. Driving the 83 edos-cut by two men, at 64. 108, per fathom, in very favourable ground for lead. Our 98 stopes, in which we have 12 men, are yielding their usual quantities of lead. We have sampled and sent off to-day 21 tons for the month, and have in stock besides for the month's working nearly 100 tons of good lead stuff unwashed. Machinery doing well.

EAST BOSCASWELL.—W. Eddy, Aug. 6: Saturday last being pay and setting day the following bargains were set for four weeks ending Aug. 30:—To drive the 130 from the tram lode, by four men, at 64. per fathom; the lode in this end is 21t. wide, a very kindly lode, producing stamping work for tin. From the appearance of the run of tin ground over this level we ought to reach it during the month: the tamorad is complete to the present end. The stopes in the bottom of the 130, by two men, at 48. per fathom. The stopes in bottom of the 130, by two men, at 48. per fathom, lode worth 608, per fathom. A tribute pitch in the back of the 120, by tour men, at 12s. in 14. A tribute pitch in the back of the 120, by tour men, at 12s. in 14. A tribute pitch in the back of the 120, by tour men, a

since my last. EAST DARREN.—Aug. 5: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode when last taken down was 2 ft. wide, composed of a light clay-slate, curbonate of lime, and

gressing regularly, with a full supply of water that the basis of 55 tons of silver lead cre, for sale on the 18th inst.

AST WHEAL BASSET.—R and J. Pryor, N. Bartle, Ang. 6: The lode in the lode in

yielding stamping work that the EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, Aug. 6: There is no alteration in the mine to notice since last week.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Kickard, Aug. 6: Saturday list being our pay and setting day, the following bargains were set: The south adit level to drive in an oblique direction by eight men, at 6!, per fathom, stented the month, or cut the lode. The ground has improved for driving, and of a more congenial nature for the production of tin, being very similar in character as seen to the north of the lode. To drive west from eastern shaft by six men, at 12!, per fathom, stented the month, the takers to carry the level 6 ft. wide in the lode, which is worth 20!, per fathom for tin, and looking exceeding promising for a continuance. There is a portion of the lode still standing by the side of the drivage which contains good stones of tin, and will be taken down by the men that are stoping the back of the level as the stopes are lengthened towards the end. The stopes in the back of this level are worth from 15!, to 20!, per fathom. The men at the engine-shaft are at present engaged in erecting the horse-whim, and hope to complete the same to-morrow, after which the sinking will be carried on more expeditiously, and if the ground continues the same as at present we shall be in a position to proceed cross-cutting towards the lode at the 15 in about three weeks from this date. We have taken out ground for the calcining house, and the masons will commence building the same in a few days. Stamping, dressing, and other surface work progressing satisfactorily.

masons will commence building the same in a few days. Stamping, dressing, and other surface work progressing satisfactorily.

FRANCO CONSOLS.—W. Doidge, August 5: Sutton's Shaft: The lode in the bottom end west still continues to improve, producing at present about 3 tons of ore per fathom, and looking very kindly for a further improvement. The pitch east of the shaft is much the same as for some time past, yielding some good quality black and yellow ore. The adit level and the clearing of the old workings are also without change to call for any particular remarks.

FRON VELLAN.—Capt. Happer, Aug. 6: In the level driving west of deep adit the lode in 2 few promising character, commosed of carbonate of

ELLAN.—Capt. Harper, Aug. 6: In the level driving west of deep adit 3 feet wide, of a very promising character, composed of carbonate of and lead ore, worth of the latter from 10 to 12 cwts, per fathom; we are ward for further improvements here shortly. We have never seen the ound look so promising as at present. In No. 1 sump, sinking below it, the lode is without change in its value since my last, but the water we go down. In the intermediate level, driving west of shaft, the lode is are very promising, with small strings of lead ore going through the n No. 2 level, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, much the tweek; altogether the mine is very promising at present. HILL.—W. Doidge, Aug. 7: The lote in the midway level is full 5 ft. osed of capel, peach, mundic, and tin, worth of the latter 7? per fathom. results being made in driving this level, and we hope shortly to commun. Bell shaft, when no doubt some good discoveries of tin will be made rent lodes. The clearing of the adit level is also proceeding satisfactorily.

In the character of the lode in cross-cutting north of the 70 fm, level east since last reported on.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, Ang. 5: There is not much change to notice in the long winze in the bottom of the 65; we are pushing it on as fact as possible. The 55 east is a little improved, worth full 25, per fathom—a speedy lode, easy for driving. No change in the new winze in the bottom of this level. We have commenced a winze in the bottom of the 52, to come dawn on the 55 end, some 5 or 8 fms in advance of it: lode worth 20, per fathom. We hope to get this down by the time the end is forth under. The lode in the 52 east is cut through, about 5 ft. wide, worth 151, per fathom. No other change to notice since our report of last week. The computed quantity of ore for our next sale is 316 tons, which will be sold at Truro, on the 21st inst.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—John Jones, Aug. 7: We are now progressing in a much more satisfactory manner with the adit than we have for many months past; the ground is firmer, and shows more ore than it has ever done before. We are also going on well with the Coetia Gelynen, being nearly 2½ yards deep below the adit.

deep below the adit.

GREAT CARADON.—W. Taylor, Aug. 7: We have not much change to report in the 92 cross-cut south. The character of the ground is favourable for producing mineral, in fact the country is now strongly mineralised, and letting out more water, which, as you are aware of, is a very favourable indication. There are known lodes before this end, some of which have not been seen below the 40. The productive south lode of Glasgow Caradon must run south of the cross-cut, which

is a good depth for the lodes making ore.

GREAT IAXEY.-F. Reddicliffe, Aug. 6: In driving both north and south in side. No. 1 stope, in roof of the 210, has further improved, now worth 1004, per fathom. No. 2 stope, in the roof of the same level, has also further improved, now worth 1004, per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the roof of the same level, has also further improved, now worth 1004, per fathom. No. 3 stope as fallen off in value, now worth 304, per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the sole of the 200, is worth 204, per fathom, and No. 2 stope 656, per fathom. The 200 end is swill in the bar of poor ground, as is also the 180 end. The winze in bottom of the 180 is holed to the 190, and a winze will at once be commenced in the sole of the latter level. No. 1 stope, in the sole of the 165, has improved, now worth 604, per fathom. No. 2, a new stope, is worth 504, per fathom. No other change to notice in this section of the mine.—Dumbelle:
The 185 end north is worth 304, per fathom. In the same level the south end is poor, but the lode not all seen. In the 170 south, in last report we spoke of a valuable lode in stripping outside of the level. In sinking and stoping upon it, it is worth at present 1604, per fathom, and promises to be a very valuable piece of ground. The end has been suspended for two months, owing to being os strong with stuffs, but it is now clear, and resumed. In the same level north the end is in disordered ground, and poor. The lode in the 155 south has improved, and is now worth 651, per fathom. No other change to notice in this part of the mine. Nothing met with yet in the Glen cross-out. The weather is sufficiently showery to give us a tolerable supply of water for drawing and dressing. At Glenroy the stuff is nearly clear from underground, and if the weather continues showery the driving of the levels may be resumed.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, Aug. 2: The leader part of the lode in

Nothing met with yet in the trien cross-cut. The weather is sundently showery to give us a tolerable supply of water for drawing and dressing. At Glernoy the stuff is nearly clear from underground, and if the weather continues showery the driving of the levels may be resumed.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, Aug. 2: The leader part of the lode in the stope at the bottom of the old 40 fm. level is looking better for blende than when I reported for the general meeting; now worth 3 tons per fathom. The men in clearing out the 20 are making little progress, but want of air here is the great

drawback, and if it does not improve shortly we shall have to put down a small shaft (about 16 fms. deep) for ventilation; this place is very hot, but I think the lode is the cause of the heat. We are sinking the shaft at the boundary, which is now down 2 fms. I do not expect to touch the hanging part of the lode before we get down about 10 fms., which I hope will be reached in about a fortnight's time. GREAT NORTH CARADON.—6co. Richards, Aug. 8: Telegram: The ground in the cross-cut at the 25 is a little more favourable.

GREAT WEST VAN.—J. Roach, Aug. 7: From the engine-shaft we have directed the 46 cross-cut so as to intersect main lode as quick as possible. Green's lode in the 34 east is without material change since last report. We are now driving by side of lode in the 34 east on main lode, which will be cut down, and its commercial value reported. The 34 west is in a strong lode 5 feet wide, containing branches of lead ore throughout; a tangible course of ore we daily expect to meet with. There is no alteration in the 22 west or in the 22 east of Eliza's slaft since last reported on. The stopes, five in number, are yielding their usual quantities of ore. Dressing going on as usual, and the parcel of ore purchased by the Mining Company of Ireland is now being forwarded to Aberystwith.

GWYDYR PARK.—Wn. Bennetts, Aug. 6: The stopes continue of the same value as last reported. No. 1 is worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; and No. 2 is worth 12 cwts. per fathom.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Aug. 7: The lode in Bailey's law of the same content of the same value as last reported. No. 1 is worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom is and No. 2 is worth 12 cwts. per fathom.

is worth 12 cwts. per fathom. The winze in bottom of the 15, north of engine-shaft, is worth 12 cwts. per fathom.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Ang. 7: The lode in Bailey's shaft, sinking below the 140, is 5 ft. wide, and contains a little of both tin and copper ores, and is promising. In the 140 west the lode is worth 55, per fathom, and still shows signs of improvement. The lode in the stope in the back of this level west (the 140) is worth 45, per fathom. In the 120 west the lode, although not so good, is promising, and is worth 156, per fathom. In Wadge's winze, below the 120 west, but little has been done, owing to an increase of water overpowering the lift. This increase is of great importance, as in all cases of the kind heretofore in this mine is has proceeded from good courses of ore, and we hope it will prove to be the case in the present instance also. The lode in the stope in the back of the 120, on the south part of the lode, is worth 256, per fathom. In the 150 west the part of the lode carried is 2½ ft. wide, and is worth 160, per fathom, and we purpose entiting through the lode here shortly for the purpose of ascertaining its size, character, and full value.

the lode carried is 2½ ft. wide, and is worth 10. per ramon, and the lode carried is 2½ ft. wide, and is worth 10. per ramon, and the lode here shortly for the purpose of ascertaining its size, charter, and full value.

LLOGAN.—R. Pryor, Aug. 5: We have no change throughout the mine to report on since last week. Good progress is being made with the cutting down of the engine-shaft, and all things at surface are going on satisfactorily. Friday next sing our pay and setting day, a full report shall follow.

LADYWELL.—A. Waters, Aug. 7: The shareholders will be glad to hear that the lode north of engine-shaft, at the 16, is very much improved, being now a fine airse of lead ore. The 18 south, on said caunter lode, is without change to notice ince last report. The same remarks apply to the 16 north, on main lode, the endeing still worth 4 tons per fathom. Other points and work progressing.

LEEDS AND ST. ACHYN.—John Curtis, July 31: The lode in the 40 east is ft. wide, worth 8½ per fathom. The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 6½ er fathom. The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 6½ er fathom. The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 6½ er fathom in the 30 west of Bastian's flat rod shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, cith tin in it, but not much to value. The stopes and tribute pitches throughout the nine are yielding their usual quantity of tin. On the whole, we are not looking uite so well as for some time past.

MAUGHOLD HEAD—W. H. Rowe, Aug. 1: I have very little doubt deposits of copper will be found if followed up.—Dhyrnane Iron: Nos. I and 2 stopes continue to yield from 20 to 25 tons of ron ore per fathom. At the shallow driving from No. 3 we are lengthening the ground for stoping. New trid irse is a strong lode some I ft. wide, made up of the and an iron goosan.—B.Bajorra Iron: The stopes are turning out a lair quantity of ore, and the sump already sunk about 6 ft. deep. No. 5 diving is about 5 fms. in length, the rise or stope in roof of which is worth from 12 to 15 tons of reper fathom. There is a ve

If the preparation of the driving are yielding so well as last reore mixed with spar.

-Aug. 7: The F8 and 86 are not looking quite so well as last res now worth 3 tons of ore per fathom, and the former is worth;
the 67 is worth 8 tons of ore per fathom, and the 50 is worth
The several stopes throughout the mine continue to look well.

an average 7 tons of ore.

CROW HILL.—T. Trelease, Aug. 5: We measured for last month's sink;
the men were only engaged sinking during the last ten days of the month
twas reset to six miners and three labourers, at 10% per fathom, stent the

ing 6 ft.; the men were only engaged sinking during the last ten days of the month. The shaft was re set to six miners and three labourers, at 10t. per fathom, stent the month. No timber required.

NEW DALE.—R. Ninnis, Aug. 5: The 65 fm. level cross cut has been driven during the past week 7 ft.6 in., making altogether 19 fms. 2 ft. There is no change to notice since my last in No. 3, on Johnson's.

NEW DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian and Son, N. Clymo, August 7: Old South Lode: In the 10b, west of east shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, copper, and tin. In the stopes east and west of the sink under the 14b, west of east shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth on an average 20t. per fathom. In the bottom of the sink the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth on an average 20t. per fathom. In the bottom of the sink the lode is 6 ft. wide, wise been taken down to the bottom. In the 13b, west of east shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding copper and tin throughout, and worth 7 to 8. per fathom. In the 130 the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of very good copper and tin, and worth about 12t. per fathom. The appearance of the lode and clay-slate stratum in which it is embedded is at this point everything that can be desired, and we, therefore, think it probable that the large section of unexplored ground in this part of the mine, extending all the way to our western boundary, and from the 33 to the surface—a height of at least 70 ms.—will be found to yield large quantities of tin and copper orse, from which a high rate of profit will be derived.

NEW FOWEY CONSOLS.—Thos. Parkyn, Aug. 5: The men have cleared the old adit level mentioned by me in last week's report, upwards of 20 fms. having made good speed. They are now into a shaft which I find is 16 fms. deep, and they are cleared into the lode, so that I may be able to report to you. I have put all the men to clear the old adit, as it is most important. I have for the time suspended sinking its find the form the lode, so that I may be able to report to you

in the reasons above, if the reasons above, if the reasons above, if the RNDRA.—R. King, Aug. 7: There is no particular change to notice is last report. We are getting on as fast as possible with the dressing. The engine and stamps are working well, and the tin is coming out most

rily.

GREAT CONSOLS.—Richard Pryor, Henry Bennetts, Frederick Green
: There has been no change in any of our stopes or tutwork bargain
ut this mine since our last report. The whole of our surface work is bein

loors. The engine and stamps are working well, and the tin is coming out most attifactorily.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—Richard Pryor, Henry Bennetts, Frederick Green, August 6: There has been no change in any of our stopes or tutwork bargains broughout this mine since our last report. The whole of our surface work is being digorously prosecuted, and our machinery is in good condition and working well sturdly next being our pay and setting day a full report shall be sent you.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—J. James, J. Rule, Aug. 2: Setting Report: Bickford's duft is worth about 20. per fathom: sinking by nine men, at 20. per fathom. We have set the rise in back of the 54 west to four men, at 15. per fathom. We have set the rise in back of the 54 west to four men, at 15. per fathom. The 67 to drive west of cross-cut, by four men, at 12s, per ton, worth 164, per fathom. A stope in back of the 57 to six men, at 12s, per ton, worth 164, per fathom. The 67 to drive west of cross-cut, by four men, at 112, per fathom; the lode is producing a little tin. A stope in back of this level to six men, at 8s. per ton; the lode is worth 164, per fathom; the lode is worth 164, per fathom; this is to the north of the rise, where we have holed to the 58 m. level. A stope in back of this level to six men, at 8s. per ton; the lode is \$fm. level. A stope in bottom of the 58, west of Bickford's shaft, to three men and these boys, at 9s, per ton, worth 164, per fathom. The 58 to drive north to cut the north part of the lode, at 64, per fathom. A stope in back of this level to light men, at 12e, per thon; this is in elvan, and worth 64, per fathom. We have set two stopes in back of this level to four men, at 20. per fathom; this is nelvan, and worth 64, per fathom. We have set two stopes in back of the 34 to four men, at 30. per fathom. A stope in back of this level to four men, at 20. per fathom; we have for the seventh respectively 154. and 129, per fathom. A tope in back of this level to two men and three boys, at 9s, per ton; the lode is worth 160, per

The adit level has been completed, and the men removed to make trials on some of the east and west branches running across the north level from the engine-shaft; not sufficient has been done to report. Our sale for this month will be 35 tons, which takes place on the 14th inst.

NORTH POOL.—Joseph Vivian and 8on, Francis Clymo, Aug. 8: In the 80, west of Ballarat shaft, the lode is small and contains no ore. In the same leveleast the lode is 1 foot wide, and spotted with yellow copper. We think this lode will increase in size and become more productive of ore shortly. In the 70, east of Ballarat shaft, we have much pleasure in noticing a decided improvement in the character of the lode. The branches, or parts alluded to in our last report, have not yet reunited, but they are rapidly approximating, and as they near each other are increasing in size and containing a much larger proportion of rich copper ore. We have never seen the lode in this end leaking anything like so well as it does now. In the 40 cross-cut, south from the engine-shaft, we are meeting with increased quantities of copper ore scattered throughout the rock, and the water issuing from the same is again increasing.

NORTH ROSEWARNE—J. James, J. Sweet, August 6: There is no change of importance in the 20, cast of shaft, since last reported. In the 10, east of shaft, we seem to be through the present bunch of mineral ground: we are now rising in the back, and the lode is much the same as where driven through.

NORTH TANKERVILLE—John W. Powning, August 6: We have ecrossed no more lode during the week in the 30 cross cut south, but the forebreast is very wet, indicating more lode shead. There is no change in the 30 cross cut north, which is now 2 fms. From shaft. The lode in the 14 east is split in two parts. We are driving on the north or footwall part, which is about 12 in, wide, composed of cossan and decomposed greenstone. I am still in want of two men for this end, and four for the west.

r the west.
NORTH TRESKERBY.—Richard Pryor, Thomas Jenkin, August 6: The ground

in the deep adit cross-cut, north of new shaft, is very favourable for driving use indiging from present indications, we think we are near the lode. There have a change to notice during the past week.

NORTH TRELEIGH WOOD.—W. Tregay, Aug. 7: The lode in the deep adit cell wood in now producing about 1 ton of copper and blende per fathom. These is not in the pole of blende and copper or at surface—the produce of the me in the surface of the deep adit, but we expect the value of this lode to fail of as we get the of the deep adit, but we expect the value of this lode to fail of as we get the better than above, and the lode in the shallow adit not of much value, better than above, and the lode in the shallow adit not of much value, better than above, and the lode in the shallow adit not of much value, per fathom. I think you will be pleased with our prospects.

OLD BOTTLE HILL—J. Gifford, J. Eddy, August 4: The 28, west of Road shaft on the main lode, is driving by two men, at 50s, per fathom; the lode working by eight men, at 15s, tribute, and we hope to set mother this week, with the prospect of the shallow adit to the tovalue. We have two plants working by eight men, at 15s, tribute, and we hope to set mother this week, working by eight men, at 15s, tribute, and we hope to set mother this week. We working be eight men, at 15s, tribute, and we hope to set mother this week. We working be eight men, at 15s, tribute, and we hope to set mother this week. We working be eight men, at 15s, tribute, and we hope to set mother this week. We working be eight men, at 15s, tribute, and we hope to set mother this week. We working be eight men, at 15s, tribute, and we hope to set mother this week. We working be eight men, at 15s, tribute, and we hope to set mother this week. We have the set at the set of the se

in. Our last sale of ores weighted on the first fine for another lot.

PARYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, Aug. 7: The ground in the 90 tm cross cut south has improved lately, and the men are making good progress driving; there is more water from the forebreast. The stopes in back of twest of the cross-course, are looking well. All other places are much the s

driving; there is note and the man when last reported on.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—W. Tregay, Wm. Prideaux, J. Pope, Aug. [2: Sump. progress is being made in sinking. In [the 140 west rise the lode (Martin worth 20), per fathom. In the 1:0 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth fathom.—Cobbler's: In the 120 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 6!, per fathom.—Carboo's the 100 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 6!, per fathom. In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 10', per fathom. In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 10', per fathom. In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 10', per fathom. In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 10', per fathom. In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 10', per fathom. In the 90 west worth 10', per fathom. In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 10', per fathom. In the 90 worth 25', per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (north) is worth 8!, per fathom.—Trevena: in east winze the branches produce a small quantity of tin at present, but the never been regularly productive, and we expect them to increase in values are the high back below this point.—Critchley: We are making good phere in sinking. No other changes to report.

o'clock this afternoon. PENNERLEY.-J. Harris, J. Delbridge, Aug. 6: Engine-Shaft: Thelo NARLIEL,—J. Harris, J. Delbridge, Alig. 5: Engine-Shaft: The l. level cast is precisely the same in value as for some time past, of lead per fathom, a very pretty-looking lode. In the level driy, as been taken down, therefore we can only report the same as last the long of leading per fathom, ground favourable for progress, and e. The lode in the 120 each is a strong looking lode, and opening worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The wince sinking below the on of east and west and Warm Water lode, makes slow progres e of the difficult nature of the ground, the lode producing stones e. The lode in the 20 driving east, is 12, th which slightly increase.

through and stoped away in the back of the adit, and when reached, undoubte will lay open some steping ground.

Will lay open some steping ground.

WHENIX (Silver Lead.)—Richard Pryor, Edward Adams, Aug. 5: The grange that has taken place throughout this mine since last week's rejord him lode in the bottom (60 fms.) level driving south of lengine shaft, which has ind improved, and is now 4 ft. wide, producing fully 1½ ton of good lead per falls Nothing can be more encouraging than the very healthy appearance now preen by the lottom of this mine, and we shall lose no time in resuming the sinking our engine-shaft with a full force of men, which cannot fall, in our optime, the continuity of the continuity of

any change worthy of notice in any of our bargains underground, with the exemption of the 24, east of engine-shaft, where the lode is much larger, compact it blende and mundic, a very promising lode. Setting and detailed report I willsed you next week.

POLROSE.—Sam. J. Reed, C. Bottrall, Aug. 7: The engine shaft has been comenced below the 40, where the lode is 22 ft. wide, worth 181, per fathom. The ends have been resumed both east and west in the 40, and the price is 40s, per final 4s. in It. tribute. These points will open out sections of good in ground, and can be taken away at tributes that will leave good profits to the mine. The 30set has improved, and good tin ground is being opened up. We are preparing a parel of tin, over 6 tons, which will be sold next week.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, Aug. 4: In the 90 east were driving by the side of the lode, which is letting out much water and looking pomising for an improvement. In the 90 west the lode is 61t, while, worth 181, per fathom for tin and copper one. In a stope in the back of the 70 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 184. No change in any other part of the mine to notice. RESTRONGUET TIN STREAM.—Aug. 8: There is not much change to spot in the No. 2 end, driving north, the gravel is 15 in. thick, of fair quality. In the No. 2 end, driving north, the gravel is 11th. thick, Jut we expect this sold in improve shortly. The air level, driving west from No. 1, opposite the first is level, has improved. The gravel is about 2 ft. thick. In the cross-cuit driving south from No. 1 pass continues to look well: he gravel is 21 ft. thick. In the stripping ground east from No. 1, in the 8.0 fair-quality. The level driving south from No. 1 pass continues to look well: the gravel is 21 ft. thick. In the stripping ground east from No. 1, in the 8.0 fair-quality. The level driving south from No. 1 pass continues to look well: the gravel is 16 ft. thick. In the stripping ground east from No. 1, in the 8.0 fair-level, the gravel is 18 in. thick, of good

e whole way. ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—Wm. Bugelhole, John Wi ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—Wm. Bugelhole, John Wa.

Aug. 7: Standard Lode: The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 110, as

Ransom shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 150. per fathom. The lode in the stope in

back of this level is 3 ft. wide, worth 100. per fathom. The lode in the stope in

back of this level is 3 ft. wide, worth 100. per fathom. The lode in the stope

back of the 80, west of Ransom shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 130. per fathom. In

olde in the 60, driving east of shaft, is 15 in wide, worth 6d. per fathom. In

glow est of engine-shaft, we have no change to notice.—North Carbona: In

glow est of engine-shaft, we have no change to notice.—North Carbona: In

glow the lode in this Carbona still holds good, now 3½ ft. wide, and we

or the part carried 60; per fathom. The 100 cross-cut south is progressing as

lactorily towards the south lode. In the 36 cross-cut north, west of Frank's the

here is little change in the ground, and we think we are getting near the lod

soole Peleas: The lode in the stope in the back of the 16, east of flat-rod shaft,

if t. wide, and worth 12d. per fathom.—Middle Lode: Since our last report

ave broken a parcel of tinstuff from this lode, and from an assay we find it

we worth 10d. per fathom. Our deepest point of working here is only 6 fms. for

urface.—North Lode: We continue to sink the flat-rod shaft, which is now do

bout 7 fms. from surface; the lode in the shaft is about 2 ft. wide, and worth

lee fathom. On the whole, our prospects are better than they have been fore

Incomment of the stope of the shaft is about 2 ft. We have had so

Incomment of the stope had so the shaft is about 2 ft. We have had so

Incomment of the stope had so the shaft is about 2 ft. We have had so

Incomment of the stope had so the s

per lattorn. On the whole, on property of the party of the party of the party of the pump, consequently we have done but little interpret where towards draining the mine. We are now all right again, and hope shortly to reach the 34. We shall clear the levels at once, and expect shortly to have men working on ground that will pay.

little hindrance by a mishap to the pump, consequently we have done but little in the past week towards draining the mine. We are now all right sgain and hope shortly to reach the 34. We shall clear the levels at once, and expect shortly to have men working on ground that will pay.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—Joseph Vivian and Son, Ang. 7: We beg to inform you that, on the whole, there is no alteration in the mine worthy of notice since our last week's report was written. We commenced stamping again early year day morning, and have now 70 tons of tin dressed ready for the smelter.

SOUTH GREAT WORK.—S. J. Read, Aug. 7: In the last taking down of the control of the control of the shaft is highly promising, and have the lode in each end of the shaft is highly promising, and it hooks us if we are on the top of a large deposit of tin. We have nine hands in the another level (25) by the end of the own the The masons are busily engaged building loading for the stamps engine, which I hope to get finished by the early part of next week, when the boiler will be fixed and stack commenced to build. The engine has been taken out, and delivered on the floors.

SOUTH MERLLYN.—John Jones, Aug. 7: The lost in the 80 south looks rey kindly, and nice lumps of lead are showing daily, which seem likely to increase we advance; altogether the character of stuff is highly promising. No change is Burt's sump or stope. In the 126 north more spar showing.

SOUTH MERLLYN.—John V. Powning, Aug. 6: Shelvefield: Thelefe in the own that the south of the sum of the lode, with every appearance of widening as we advance; the folder for the last 14 frms. driving is one of great promise for our next level. In the deep of the lode, with every appearance of widening as we advance the folder for the last 14 frms. driving is one of great promise for our next level. In the deep of the lode with the south are the lode and to rever the lode and to reverse and the regreat of the lode in the forest cand the lode and to reverse the lode and to reverse the lode and t

80TH 808KEAR.—W. Skewis, J. Brenton, Aug. 2: The water is drawn out south 80 the 60, which will be soon dry. We have erected shaft-tackle on the 50 be back of the 60, which will be soon dry. We have put men to clear rosers white shaft, as we find there is tin ground to be stoped 10 fms. west of which shaft, as we find there is tin ground to be stoped 10 fms. west of the bottom of the 30, east of Vivian's shaft, worked by four sh. Fig. 10 the bottom of the 30, east of Vivian's shaft, worked by four sh. Bit of the shaft o

gett week.
ext w

hall be sent you.
RUSHY CLIFF, AND NANCY CONSOLS.—H. Francis, Aug. 1: RUSHY CLIFF, AND NANCY CONSOLS.—II. Francis, Aug. 1:
ing good progress in sinking Nancy shaft, and I cannot at present see
at will prevent that progress continuing, although so much of our time
with timbering and securing. The vein is much of the same character
y reported. We have cut down the sides and ends of Derby shaft, and
commenced sinking on the vein, which here looks very promising inontains nice stones of ore, accompanied with carbonate of lime and
whole of which is strongly crystalised. In Rushy Cliff adit our proen slower than usual; the ground here has become very hard for drivthe end being in the white limestone, in which the vein has become
still well spotted with ore, and I look to this point for a discovery

jor, but still well spotted win one, and rock to the points with subsective plant.

ANES CONSOLS.—W. Vivian, Aug. 7: In the 48 we have driven about 7. AONES CONSOLS.—W. Vivian, Aug. 7: In the 48 we have driven about 8. And 19 which was the south part of the lode. In the 38, driving east of the cross-cut north to interest the north part of the lode. In the 38, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode set the north part of the lode. In the 38, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode of 17. One of 18, per fathom. In driving west the lode is worth 8%, per fathom. No orth 70 per in the sinking of the engine shaft since last week. DENNIS CONSOLS.—T. Parkyn, Aug. 6: We are still raising good quantum of 18, and 18, an

orth, to ascertain now wide it is, as we have 0-en working on the south really.

Fig AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor. Wm. Bawden, T. Richards, Aug. 6: new 1 as a constant of the sense as the sense of the sense

St. Advante, where we are now getting some fine lumps of ore, and the lode look at Valentine, where we are now getting some fine lumps of ore, and the lode look at Valentine, where we are now getting some fine lumps of ore, and the lode look at Valentine, where we are now getting some fine lumps of ore, and the lode look age very promising. We are pushing on with the cressing, and shall have lo tons are the constant of the control of the

consideration, that is a branch of the Cornwall Mineral Railway now to undered will come close to the boundary of the sett or mine; so on this spleted it will be a great saving in land carriage, and lessen the working materials, &c.

cocks, Aug. 6: We are still cutting into the lode, and have no signs of roughasyet. We find the air to be very foul, and shall fix air-pipes at once. OSS COMMON (Tin).—S. R. Cocks, Aug. 6: There is no material alterating and the levan course still maintains it saule, size, and character, he for tin, and we are getting a large pile of rich work to surface for the indeed, this is the richest piece of tin-producing clevan that has been in the locality, and is reported to be so by all practical miners that have same, and we have the capel lodes to intersect the clevan that produces tin Indeed, I am sanguine, as soon as the stamps are erected, that the mine large returns, and pay good profits. The men are engaged in driving d south on the course of the elvan, and opening up every desirable piece being the intend to open on the course of the clevan sast as circumdial solution, and will advise as the work progresses.

EIGH WOOD.—E. Hosking, J. Harris, August 6: Setting Report: The west, by six men, at 14/. per fathom; we have not taken down any the meeting. The 44 to drive east, by six men, at 12/s. per fathom. The 34 to drive east of cross-course, by six men, at 10/. per hole worth 10/. per fathom, that is the part carrying—5 ft. A stope in of the 34, cast and west of the winze, by 18 men, at 68, 64, per ton; lode, per fathom. A stope above the 34, east of the engine shaft, by six men, per ton; lode 8 ft. wide, worth 15/. per fathom. A stope above the 34, east of the engine shaft, by six men and two boys, at 68, per ton; lode worth 20/. wm. A stope to cut through the lode in the south side of the 33, east of the engine shaft, by two men, at 49. per fathom. A stope above the 64 to Windmiil shaft, by two men, at 49. per fathom. The 24 to of Windmiil shaft, by two men, at 49. per fathom. A

a great deal of trouble in dropping.

s possible.

ACK.—J. Pope, Aug. 7: We are still sinking on the north lode, with

CONSOLS.—James Roach, August 7: In the 60, east of Gundry's, we have

air; the sinking of this will be resumed to-morrow. In the 45 east that part of the lode now carried in driving is 3 ft. wide, and consists of dark clay-shate, crystalised carbonate of lime, a little carbonate of barytes, and fine cubes of lead ore, and simpregnated with the latter throughout: I have every confidence in its becoming very valuable. A great change has taken place in the composition of the lode with satisfaction. No alteration in the 25 east since my last advice. In the 75 east we have a change in the dip of ground—small pieces of lead ore and lime spar—indications that denote that we are near the junction with the north lode. I expect when a communicate with the rise above our best stope with the 35 early next week, when good ventilation will allow us to resume culting down the lode with vigour. The other stopes are without visible alteration. The dressing of ore is going forward as quickly as possible. The machinery is all in good order, and working well. YAUGHAN.—Aug. 5: Engine Shaft: In the 32 fm. level east the lode is large, composed of a light clay-slate, carbonate of lime, containing spots of blende and lead—a very promising lode in appearance of soon producing lead ore. In the 32 west the men have not yet ent in sufficiently to reach the lode, having been engaged in clearing stuff from the 20 fm. level. In the deep adit level east the ground has become easier for progress, being composed of a light clay slate, with little oxide of into the seen in the joints, and water issuing from the end; we are in hopes of soon reaching the main part of the lode. In Pryse's cross cut north we are still into the lode, which is composed of a clay-slate and decomposed quartz, and unproductive for lead. In the deep adit level east, on south lode, at Fronfeirig, the lode habout yard wide, composed of a dark clay slate, carbonate of lime, and becoming a little stonger the main part of the lode. In Pryse's cross cut north we are still into the lode, which is composed of a dark clay slate, carbonate of lime, a

buelly engaged in heaving in and fating the 50 in .orgine, which will be get to a vore, without dealy. We have no change to report on in our underground operations since last report. Saturday next being our pay and setting day a full report shall be sent you.

WEST GREAT WORK—S. J. Reed. Aug. 6. In the 19cat, our Tescow More lobe, which we have a setting day a full report shall be sent you.

WEST GREAT WORK—S. J. Reed. Aug. 6. In the 19cat, our Tescow and will report the sent day of the sent the sent day of the sent day

In the 38, west of rise, the lode is again opening, and carries a leader of copper ore 6 in. wide, of a most favourable description. There is no other change. WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—Aug. 4: We have no change to notice since our last report. The water is down to the back of the 190, at Taylor's.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, August 2: We are making good progress in the 180 cross-cut, and the ground is very favourable for driving. The lode in the 140, east of cross-cut, is worth 40. per fathorn. The lode in the 140, west of cross-cut, is worth 20. per fm. The lode in the 120, east of new shaft, is worth 60, per fm. The lode in the 120, west of norse-sut, is worth 60. per fm. The lode in the 120 and worth 100 cart is 2 ft. wide, and worth 60. per fm. The lode in the 120 and worth 90. per fm. The lode is the 100 cast is 20 in. wide, and worth 90. per fm. The stope below the 110 cast is worth 20. per fm. The stope above the 110 cast is worth 90. per fm. The winze below the 110 is communicated to the 120 futhom level, and next week we intend placing the men to sink another winze further cast, where there is a good lode. The lode in the 100 cast is 18 in. wide, and producing a little tin. The lode in the 90 cast is 18 in. wide, and yielding stamping work. The stope below the 90 cast is worth 150. per fm. The lode in the 80 cast is 18 in. wide, and worth 7. Per fm. WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, August 7: The men are still making good progress in the 150 cross-cut. There is no change to notice in any other place.

WHEAL KITTY (8t. Agnes).—8. Davey, J. Williams, Aug. 2: New Shaft—

still making good progress in the 160 cross-cut. There is no change to hother any other place.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—8. Davey, J. Williams, Aug. 2: New Shaft—
Pryor's Lode: There is no change in this shaft sinking below the 130 since last report. The shaftmen are engaged in repairing the wood and other work in the engine-shaft, which will take two or three weeks to complete. The lode in the 130, driving west of shaft, is 4ft. wide, and worth for tin 12½, per fathom. The lode in the 130, driving cast of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin also 12½ per fathom. We have nothing new to report in the 118 west. The lode in the 118, driving east of shaft, is worth for tin 8½, per fathom. In the 108, driving west

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In pallies in that level; but we are placed to say that we are now at work in the lection level, and able to keep the water in force.

When the proper was a strength of the proper with an individual to the proper with an individual to the part of the morth data at the depth of 70 years to make the finding below the 100 we are still desuing the lock. In the special pale, the lock is worth feet in 100 per at short. The lock is the special pale, the lock is worth feet in 100 per at 1

fathom. The 80 east yields stones of tin. The 60 east is worth 6l, per fathom. The 50 east is worth 20l, per fathom. The 30 east carries stones of tin.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The market has been rather quiet during the week, and pries have still further declined. The sale of Austraian tin on Tuesday was looked forward to with considerable anxiety, and pending this there was scarcely any disposition to buy. The price of tin has not, however, been affected, and if confidence gets fairly restored we may expect a little more business, but without a substantial rise in the standards, and a reduction in the ruinously high price of coals, &c., an important improvement on the present aspect of affairs cannot apparently take place. After Dolcoath meeting, on Monday, when a dividend of 16s, only was declared, shares had a heavy tumble to about 46, since which they have again improved. Carn Brea went as low as 85 to 86, and Tineroft to 45½, but they also are now better one more mine, started under most favourable auspices about 18 months since, has been added to the list of "sent bals." The adventurers of Carrise decided at their meeting on Thursday to abandon the mine, after list-class machinery has been put to nothe nine. Everything is in good working order, and the mine would be in fork in the course of a few months. This is money literally throwan away, and as there are such favourable reports circulated respecting the concern, it is a great pity but that some good company should come in and prove the points first had in view. In this mine, like many others, several "paper men" went in during the excitement, and, through their inability to pay calls, are compelled to relinquish, and thus one mine after another is abandoned without a fair trial, and this is the programme from week to week. This style of doing things, if practised to any extent, would, in all probability, prove ruinous to Cornish mining, and the greater is the pity that such men should dabble in mining matters at all. The following are the closing

FETTLING.—Mr. T. EDGCOME, of New York, has patented some improvements in fettling for puddling and boiling furnaces, and in its mode of application. The improved fettling or lixing is suitable to all kinds of puddling or boiling furnaces for manufacturing iron or steel, no matter what the method of puddling. The preparation is formed of sand or sandstone, such, for instance, as is employed for firestone and as hearthstone in blast-furnaces; this is reduced and pulverised in a pan with revolving wheels or by any other suitable method, and is mixed with a sufficient quantity of water or other liquid to form it into the consistency of mortar, and the substance thus obtained is applied in a moist state, or mortar-like condition, round the inside of the furnace, against the bridge, back, and jamb chills, to protect such parts and prevent their contact with the iron and from being injured by the intense heat, whilst at the same time it nourishes the charge. The moist fettling dries naturally in the furnace by the heat thereof, and is readily hardened by such heat by the time that the charge in the furnace is ready for puddling. The advantages of the employment of this new preparation for fettling furnaces are most important, as a furnace fettled therewith may be charged several times, whereas, if iron ore or quartz be used (the old method) for each charge a fresh fettling is required. The cost of the new preparation is ½ of a ton less than the old and gives better results, rail iron equal to Bessemer rail costing 20s. less than common rail.

SEPARATING METALS AND ORES .- Mr. E. BORLASE, of Redruth SEPARATING METALS AND ORES,—Mr. E. BORLASE, of RECTULI, has patented some improvements in the construction of apparatus for separating metals and metallic ores from other substances. The main portion of the apparatus consists of circular tables or receptacles, or a series of the same, and which may be either concave or convex, or both, and on to which the substances to be treated are conveyed in a state of slirae or sludge, and then subjected to the operation of jets or streams of water, which pass through distributors. The tables may be caused to rotate and the distributors be stationary, or vice versa. The waste portions of the substances and the metal or ore are respectively carried away by suitable launders or channels. es substances and the metal or ore are respectively carried away by suitable unders or channels.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF STEAM POWER.—Mr. P. BROTHER-

paratus therefor. This invention relates to means of applying steam power directly to centrifugal and other rapidly revolving machines without the necessity for multiplying gear. Three steam cylinders are arranged with their axes intersecting at angles of 120°, so that their pistons act on one crank within a cavity containing steam which presses constantly on one side of each piston. The crank drives a rotatory slide by which steam is successively admitted to and allowed to escape from each cylinder, whereby continuous rotary motion at high speed is imparted to the crank shaft. The crank shaft is coupled or attached to the revolving basket of a centrifugal machine, the driving apparatus being placed either under or above the centrifugal machine, and arrangements are described for allowing for shake or eccentricity and relieving the weight of the rotating parts. Similar apparatus is applied to driving other rapidly rotating machines, such as fans, circular saws, threshing machines, rotary pumps, and propellers, and the like, by extending the driving shaft, so that its extension constitutes the shaft of the machine to be driven, or by connecting the two shafts by any known coupling.

"SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION IN DANGEROUS TIMES."-It should "SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION IN DANGEROUS TIMES,"—It should be deeply impressed upon everyone who has a proper regard for health that the most serious discuses which can afflict mankind first manifest themselves by trifling signs, and that it is the highest visdom to meet the first disordered action which displays itself in the system. Holloway's pills will effect this without risk, pain, or other drawbacks. These well known and universally appreciated pills relief the constitution from all difficulties, expel all impediments to the natural action of any organ, and prevent undue "wear and tear" to the frame. By their purifying powers over the blood the whole body is refreshed, and each individual function properly stimulated.

With this week's Journal an enlarged SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Mr. Hermon's Prize Essays on the Prevention of with this week's Journal an enlarged Supplemental Sheet is given, which contains: Mr. Hermon's Prize Essays on the Prevention Colliery Accidents—Nova Scotia Gold Region, No. II.—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Doneaster Coal Field, and its alleged Continuation—Copper, Tin, and Coal Trades—Australian Mines Reports—Patent Matters—Meetings of the London and County Bank, Falcon Cliff, Glan Severn, Tankerville, Cornwall Minerals Railway, Australian United, Rica Gold Washing, Azof Coal, Bonville's Court Coal and Iron, Cappagh, and Dolcoath Companies—Original Correspondence: Mining in Colorado, Zeno Enquiry—Coal (W. White); Colliers Strike in Shropshire: Iron Trade: "Cumbrian Metallurgy, No. III." (8. Evans); Ore Dressed by Sea Water; Mining in North Wales, and its Prospects, No. III. (R. Kanpp); Mining in Montgomeryshire: Improvements in Lead Dressing—Rhoswyddal Mine (S. Y. Dunn); Mining, and Mining Finance (R. Tredinnick); Speculating in Foreign Mining Shares; Bensberg Mining Company: Bronfloyd Mine, and its Management (T. Kemp); Mine Brokers: Change in Time, &c.

TANKERVILLE.—The report from the manager, Capt. A. Waters, presented to the annual general meeting, on Tuesday, is the best that has yet been written on this wonderful mine. It will be found at length, with the proceedings of the meeting, in another column. The heavy work of completing the shaft to the bottom (140 fms. under adit) has been accomplished, and the returns will now be 150 tons a month, with a gradual increase, yielding large profits. Within the next four months several of the side lodes will be cut, and they will give considerable further returns, augmenting also the profits. The mine is now in a position to be extensively worked, and is evidently at the beginning of a very prosperous career. TANKERVILLE.—The report from the manager, Capt. A. Waters

Boscaswell Downs - New Mode of Paying Mine Agents.—
marked improvement in this property is reported; and it is now confidently felt
te company will quickly reap the rewardto which the expense they have incurred
putting the mine in thorough order entitles them. A new arrangement, which
romises to work very satisfactorily, has been introduced in the payment of the
romises to work very satisfactorily, has been introduced in the payment of the
romises to work very satisfactorily, has been introduced in the payment of the
romises. Robey and Co. sportable engines are working admirably.

Where Dock Co. A. The law's delay can scarcely be more glar-

Messrs. Robey and Co.'s portable engines are working admirably.

WEST DOLCOATH.—The law's delay can scarcely be more glaringly displayed than in the instance of this mine's prosperity. It would have been scarcely credited outside legal circles that it was necessary that 12 months should be occupied in the process of the renewal of a lease, especially where the lessor was a person for whom the Lord Chancellor was the representative, the proprietor being lunatic. The plain statement will account for the apparant neglect in prosecuting this well-known and deservedly highly-estimated property. For the reasons stated the efforts of the directors and all concerned were paralysed, and any attempt at working the mines would have been nugatory. Now, however, these hindrances have been overcome the mine will shortly be set out, and wrought under able management and adequate capital. From its position it has been long regarded as a favourite spot by experienced miners, no doubt amongst whom exists as to its being shortly a remunerative and valuable mine, which will once more restore the fame of the district (Camborne' in which the West Dolocath is situated. Van CONSOLS.—The manager's reports, which appear in this day's

Van Consolls.—The manager's reports, which appear in this day's Journal, clearly indicates a great future for this mine. The 45 end, one of the pioneer points, contains ore throughout. The 60 is now only 12 fathoms behind the winze gone down in the bottom of the 45, and now worth from 4 to 5 tons of lead per fathom. The 60 is also producing nearly 5 tons of carbonate of barytes per fathom. Capt. Roach writes this week—"The mine never looked more promising than at this time." The sound financial position of this company is a feature of considerable importance.

COURT GRANGE.—The news from this mine is indeed very encouraging; it clearly shows that the mine is steadily improving as the explorations are being carried on. The agent reports that a strong lode is now being worked upon, producing some good lead ore, very rich in silver. Some of the specimens from the lode referred to in the agent's report, which are very fine, have been sent up to the London office.

been sent up to the London office.

SCCCESS, RUSHY CLIFF, AND NANCY CONSOLS.—These mines, from the progress made, and satisfactory appearances of the different veins at all points, certainly indicate that at no very distant period they will become highly valuable and good paying mines. They are now being prosecuted with great vigour and determination by the present enterprising proprietory, who deserve the thanks of the whole mining community for being the first in the vm in exploring this part of the old and rich lead mining district, and thus paying the way for a future great extension of mining enterprise in this fine old lead-bearing county. All the sinares in these mines have been allotted, but the directors have come to the deter Str. ACRES CONSOLS.—It is explained, that is, and in the context of the context of the determination to issue a limited number at a premium.

mination to issue a limited number at a premium.

St. Agnes Consolls.—It is probable that in driving north at the
43 the main part of the Wheal Rock lode will be met with, and, in the meantime,
the shaft will be got down with all possible dispatch, and the ends which look so
well at the 38 pushed forward. This mine undoubtedly has a great future before
it, and the shares deserve attention,

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHARE BROKERS, BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 25, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. Capitalists and investors will find through us the best and safest medium for genuine in ormation and advice touching all kinds of Stocks and Shares, British or Foreign, together with the purchase or sale of them. All marketable securities of the Bampfylde, Brynn, Boscaswell Downs, Aberdaunant, and the Wood Close shares; these cannot fail to have a great rise in value.

BAMPFYLDE.-This extraordinary and valuable mineral investment is one of an exceptional character, scarcely parelleled in the annals of mining. Within two years of the company's operations they have been enabled to pay an interim dividend for the six months of £3000, being at the rate of 20 per cent, on the company's opital; and it is believed that the next dividend will equal three times that amount. Their copper ore is of the richest quality, usually realising about £17 per ton. They have now at the stores for shipment at Barnstyke about 70 tons of copper ore, and about 20 tons on the floors of the mine. 150 tons of manganese, and anout 5000 tons of iron ore, which is now ready for the market; and the agent's report, in another column in this Journal, will thoroughly substantiate the value and great importance of this mine. He says one point will turn out 3 tons of rich conper ore per fathom, another 4 tons per fathom, and the third and the agent's report, in another column in this Journal, will thoroughly substantiate the value and great importance of this mine. He says one point will turn out 3 tons of rich copper ore per fathom, another 4 tons per fathom, and the third 4 tons per fathom, the fourth 4½ tons perfathom, the fifth I ton of ore per fathom, the sixth 5 tons per frethom, and there are 500 skips of copper ore work broken underground ready to be drawn to surface. Besides, in the iron department one lode will turn out 5 tons of iron ore per fathom, and another about 5 tons per fathom, and the main lode is 9 ft. wide, solid ore of the hignest percentage, and will yield 35 tons of iron ore per fathom. Get 16 this sufficiently valuable for one undertaking.] There are four other lodes, yielding respectively 10 tons of ore per fathom. We really know of no mining property equally worthy of the consideration of the investor as the Bampfylde.

APPEDRIVANT. This mine is opening up magnificently, and is

ABERDAUNANT.—This mine is opening up magnificently, and is really showing indications of great prosperity. The lodes are producing fair quantities of lead, and from the Van lode more especially; they have just sold another parcel of lead, and are making preparations for others to follow. The dressing-floors are well laid out, reflecting great credit on the manager, Capt. Toy, a man in whom we have confidence will never over-estimate the value of the property, as we have found the yield of lead from the lodes considerably beyond his estimate. Looking at the mine as it is now opening up, we believe the day is not far distant when it will command a reputation second to no mine in the Van district. ENDEAN AND CO., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

THE CASE OF ELIZABETH CORT,
The name of Cort is associated with, and is illustrious for, the inventions which are the foundation of the British Iron Manufacture.

The late Richard Cort was the son of Henry Cort, described in the Tones of the 28th July, 1856, as the "Father and the Founder of the British Iron Trade, and the 'Tones of corrections of the Cort, and the the Trade Cain' of our century and country."

The way in which he was deprived of the fruits of his labours, by the malpractices of Government officials, and by which his family was left in penury, amidst the wealth which he had created for individuals and the nation at large, is matter of history.

tices of Government officials, and by which his family was left in penury, aminst the wealth which he had created for individuals and the nation at large, is matter of history.

The destitute condition of Richard Cort was represented to Lord Palmerston 1855, and a pension of £100 a year was granted to him, which ceased at his death. It was not continued to his widow, as, relying upon the specific promise of Lord Palmerston to that effect, it was expected it would have been. That widow, the daughter-in law of the late Henry Cort, is, in her declining years, absolutely destitute; she suffers from chronic bronchitis, rendering her residence in a purer atmosphere than that of the metropolis indispensable.

An appeal is made to all those producers and users of iron and steel who have so largely profited by the inventions of Henry Cort, to provide, during the few remaining years of her life, those necessaries which, so far as may be practicable, will tend to alleriate the physical sufferings and state of destitution in which the widow of the late Richard Cort has been left.

This appeal, it is confidently hoped, will not be without good result, especially as the annual amount to be provided need not exceed £120 or £150, a sum so insignificant as not to be felt by any one of those great manufacturers who have been enriched by the inventions of Henry Cort.

Donations or annual subscriptions are asked to be transmitted by cheques, made payable to "Charles Manby, Cort Fund," or order, and crossed "Cnion Bank of London," where an account is opened for the "Cort Fund," "Freaturer.

Lieat-Col. CHARLES MANBY, C.E., 21, Great George-treet, Weatminster, London, S.W., "—Treasurer.

LieutCol. CHARLES MANBY, C.E., 21, Great Westminster, London, S.W.,—Treasu	rer.	~	3610	cep
John Penn, Esq.			0	
Thomas Brassey, Esq.	100	0	0	
Papevanni and Co	10	0	0.	
Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited), Middleshorough	10		0	
Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co., Middlesborough	5		0	
Alexander Brogden, Esq., M.P.	5		0	
Charles Attwood, Esq.	2	0	0	
G. B. Bruce, Esq., C.E	2	0	0	
R May, Esq., C.E.	1	1	0	
H. W. F. Bolckow, E.q., M.P.	10	10	0	
Issac Fletcher, Esq., M.P.	10	10	0	
John Lancaster, Esq., M.P.	10	0	0	
Ismay Imrie and Co.	25	0		
I have investigated this case, and so far as I see it is a				
worthy object to be considered by the owners of iron steam ships and sailing vessels.—W. H. Dixon	100	0	0	

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, Aug. 8, 1873. s. d. £ s. d. 0 0-92 0 0 0 0-91 0 0 0 0-100 0 0 0 0-100 0 0 0 0-100 0 0 0 0-0 0 0-91 0 0 1 1½- — 1 0½-0 1 1 Bottoms Old Burra Burra Wire Tubesper lb. BRASS per lb. 10d.-101/d. .. 10% d.- - - .. 11% d.-11% d. Yellow metal sheathing ... 8½d.-9d. Sheets 8½d.-8½d. DO., Swed. in London. 18 15 0-19 0
To arrive ... 20 0 0-21 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde ... 5 12 6-6 5
Do., fo.b. Tyne or Tees 4 10 0-5 10
Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b., do. ...
Railway chairs ... 5 5 0-6 0
, spikes ... 12 10 0-14 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs,
in London, p. ton ... 10 0 0-12 0 SPELTER. per ton.
Foreign on the spot., 25 0 0-28 0 0 ZINC. 32 0 0-33 0 0 QUICKSILVER (p. bot.) 15 0 0-QUICKSILVER 171N.

English blocks ... £129 0 0-131 0
Do., bars (in brls.) 130 0 0-133 0
Do., refined ... 132 0 0-133 0
Banca... 132 0 0-133 0
Straits ... 128 0 0-130 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for
Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand. t Add 6s. for each X.

REMARKS.—The continued cheapness of money, and the removal apprehensions that the Bank rate might rise as suddenly as it has fallen, and the favourable weather which has for several weeks past been daily improving the prospects of the harvest, these and other causes combined have imparted some measure of firmness to our markets, and as regard certain metals, fractionally higher prices have during the past week been realised. Although easy money will not alone effectany important and permanent reduscitation in business, yet, doubtless, as facilities for financing are afforded, the attention of speculators is turned to those quarters in which a profitable investment may be made, and to all parties a moderate rate of discount presents advantages for extended operations. There are at present no indications of any general revival in the metal trade, and the opinion is firmly adhered to that as Bank rate, and harvest prospects, and other matters which may to a greater or less degree influence the course of our markets, be what they may, nothing short of a reduction in quotations generally, and that in some metals to a considerable extent, will bring about an active demand and a healthy market. The shipping season ought now to be at its height, but orders for shipment between this and the autumn do not come in to the extent that was anticipated, or that could be desired. fallen, and the favourable weather which has for several weeks past

be desired.

COPPER.—Throughout the week the market has exhibited firmness, and the amount of business transacted has been somewhat in excess of previous weeks. No decided improvement bearing marks of permanency has as yet become apparent, and until a steady demand for consumption springs up, and the Indian market shows signs of revival, a return to the activity of former times is not to to be looked for. It is so far satisfactory that the improvement noted during the list week or two has arisen rather from a better demand for consumption than from an increase in speculation. The position of the market is, to this extent, substantially improved. The values of Chili and Australian produce have been firmly maintained, but English varieties do not find buyers in quantities, except below surrent quatations. The returns from the Board of Trade of Imports and exports for the seven months ending July 31 lat are as follows:—Imports: Ore, 31,812 tons; regulus, 17,738 tons; wrought and unwrought copper, 20,159 tons; pyrites of iron or copper or sulphur ore, 323,595 tons.—Exports: 1,068 tons copper wrought and unwrought and export as a receptuation of the week's business: On Tuesday, 100 tons Urmeneta changed hands at 811, 10s.; 75 tons of picked brands from 521, to 524, 25 tons Walkaroo, 904, 10s.; and 55 tons Inguist, 911, 10s., all on each terms. The market opened firm next day, and 59 tons Urmeneta sold at an advance of 5s, upon the price of the previous day; 25 tons Lotta, 811, 15s, cash; 125 tons Walkaroo, 904, 10s, to 911, net, sharp cash to usual cash terms. At the Swansea Ticketing 1979 tons of ore, average produce being 255 per cent., realised an average of 14s, 91/4, per unit, and Cape ore, 15s, 61/36; 350 tons Chillian have been sold at 15s, 64, per unit; 25 tons Lotta, 804, 15s met cash, and an equal quantity 81f, 5s, usual terms; 25 tons Urmeneta, 81f, 10s.; 60 tons best brands, 83f, 25 tons Walkaroo, 90, 15s, net to usual cash; 25 tons Borra, 907,; 25 tons best brands, 83f, 25, 55 tons Borra, 907,; 25 tons COPPER.-Throughout the week the market has exhibited firm-

Walaroo, 90, 15s. net; and 15 tons, 91, 5s. usual cish.

IRON.—There has been some variation in the condition of the iron trade in the North of England during the past week, and the tendency has been to greater ease. No. 3 pig-iron has been quoted at about 95s.; No. 4, 85s. The enquiry for iron is limited, No. 3 being rather more in demand than the other qualities. The proposed alteration in the German tariff, which comes into force on October I, restricts business in that quarter until that date, the reduction of 5s. per ten daty on iron being a matter of important consideration. Another reason which tends to restrict business within narrow limits is the determination exhibited almost universally by buyers not to submit to present prices. The belief is becoming more restricts business in that quarter until that date, the reduction of 5s, per ton daty on iron being a matter of important consideration. Another reason which tenis to restrict business within narrow limits is the determination exhibited almost universally by buyers not to submit to present prices. The belief is becoming more general that lower quotations will rule ere long, and the fact that those countries which have been in the habit of supplying themselves in the English market are now extending their own works with the view of becoming independent of England, may perhaps be considered an indication, not only that foreigners object to pay these high prices, but the trade to which England has considered for years past that she had a prescriptive right is about to leave her shores. If this tes oit will prove a far more serious consequence, resulting from the continuance of high prices than all the other inconveniences from which the trade is now suffering. The price of fuel is the great drawback to lower quotations in iron. Coke in the North of England is at this moment about three times the price that it was two years ago. Efforts are being made to increase the output by the opening up of new collieries, but some time must elapse before the effect of this movement is realised. A report similar to that from Middlesborough has been received from Birmingham, where there is but little business doing in hardware. In proportion to the concession which manufacturers are prepared to make orders are given out, and, doubtless, if an important drop in quotations generally should occur a good business would be done. There is but little to encourage from the advices from South Wales.

For some time past there have been but few enquiries in the market, and but still fewer contracts have been passed, but up to the present time lack of employment has not been seriously felt. A very large number of orders in connection with railways find their way to South Wales, so that upon contracts booked some time back the rail-mills are

	3, 1872	onirabata.	
tal decrease since	Dec. 25, 1	972	177,874

LEAD.—The market is quiet, but steady. Good soft English pig is quoted 22l. 10s.; LB, 23l.; and there are sellers of Spanish at 22l. to 22l. 5s.

ZING.—There were 120 tons London rolled offered for sale, of which

95 tons have

been

95 tons have been bought at 30l. 12s. 6d. to 30l. 7s. 6d. The remainder was bought in at 30l. 10s.

SPELTER.—The stock of spelter in the Port of London on July 31 was 441 tons. The market is quiet, and prices are for Silesian 25l., and for English Y and S 26l., London.

TIN.—The market continues steady. Straits averages 130l. cash, and business has been done for forward delivery as follows:—129l. end of August; 123l. all September, buyers' option. Banca is quoted 133l. Australian ore has realised from 77l. 15s. down to 17l. 17s. 6d. The larger proportion of the 150 tons sold is of the higher quality. Tin-Plates continue very quiet. The larger proportion of the Tin-Plates continue very quiet.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1976 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 32,745/.5s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 95/. 1s. 6d.; average produce, 22½; average price per ton, 16/. 11s. 5d.; quantity of fine copper, 442 tons 3 cwts. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—

last sales :-Per ton. 1 £14 7 6 16 11 5 Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the shall. 7s., and in the price per ton of ore about 6s. On the shall represent the shall re 11.7s., and in the price per ton of ore about 6s. On will be offered for sale 1362 tons, from the Cape, Bere Italy, Norway, &c.

The Mining Share Market has been moderately active feeding dend mines since our last, and there have also been enquiries out, however, many business transactions—for several of the many speculative shares. There seems to be a general impression on the speculative shares. There seems to be a general impression on the from the existing depression, and many large speculators are was ing till they think prices have reached their lowest before one mencing operations. The general public seldom buy when the many large speculators are was mencing operations. The general public seldom buy when the sare low, but rush in after the excitement has commenced.

The mines chiefly dealt in this week have been Tankerville, we Tankerville, South Roman Gravels, Roman Gravels, Dolcoath, & Brea, Wheal Grenville, Cook's Kitchen, Van Consols, Ladywell the most part our quotations may be taken as merely nominal. Dolcoath, 46 to 48; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts, which were charged up to July 12, showed—Tin sale (258 tons), 18,692. Cost, 15,423L: leaving balance in hand 3273L, out of which a discussed the same properties of the same was declared, leaving 51l, to be carried for ward; the bottom end in the mine, which the agent stated shows signs of exhaustion or decay, is worth 150l, per fm. Bog, 13 to 2 carn Brea, 871 to 92k; Cook's Kitchen, 18 to 19; East Bog, 13 to 2 carn Brea, 871 to 92k; Cook's Kitchen, 18 to 19; East Brea, 871 to 92k; Cook's Kitchen, 18 to 19; East Brea, 871 to 92k; Cook's Kitchen, 18 to 19; East Brea, 18 to 19

ward; the bottom end in the mine, which the agent stated shows ward; the bottom end in the mine, which the agent stated shows signs of exhaustion or decay, is worth 1504, per fm. Bog, 13 to 13; East Lovell, 16 to 17; East Van, 4 to 4½; Great Laxey, 16 to 1; East Lovell, 16 to 17; East Van, 4 to 4½; Great Laxey, 16 to 1; Trumpet Consols, 6 to 7; at the meeting the accounts (taking costs May) showed a balance in favour of the mine of 1764. Wheal Base 50 to 55; at the meeting, held in Cornwall, on Tuesday, the account, charging up the costs to June, only showed a loss on the two month working of 5794, and an adverse balance of 19884; the tin sold 50 to 161 to 16

Providence Mines, 8 to 9; Roman Gravels, 20 to 21; Rosewall Hand Ransom United, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; South Carm Brea, 3\(\) to 3. South Condurrow, 5\(\) to 6\(\) 5. South Roman Gravels have been min request, at 25s. to 30s.; the report states that there is a market change in the ground towards the Roman lode, and the water isfusing more freely from the end. South Tolcarne, \(\) to 1\(\) to 1\(\) to 1\(\) at 10\(\) 2alo 2alo 2alo paid. Tincroft, 45 to 47; Van, 37 to 39. Van Consols, 4\(\) to 5\(\) in the 60 end, east of Gundry's, there is a leader of carbonate and haptes, yielding 4 to 5 tons per fm. Winze below the 45 south 50, perfa. West Basset, 8 to 9; West Chiverton, 7\(\) to 8\(\); West Maria and Ratescue, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; West Seton, 45 to 50; Wheal Crebor, 3\(\) to 30. Tankerville, 11\(\) to 12\(\); the report presented to the general meding, on Wednesday, was exceedingly favourable. The direct state that, after paying June cost, the credit balance is 2500l. Ceg. Waters promises a return of 150 tons a month (which we believe will give a profit of about 1200l.), with a gradual increase, and a expects to cut several of the side lodes within four months, fna which he believes the returns and profits will be greatly augment. We must refer to his full report, which, together with the detail of the meeting, will be found in another column. West Tankerille, 3\(\) to 4\(\); the meeting on Thursday went off well, the report big exceedingly satisfactory. The directors state that they do not consider any more capital will be required from the shareholden, sider any more capital will be required from the shareholden, sider any more capital will be found in another column. Set Tankerille, sider any more capital will be required from the shareholden, sider any more capital will be required from the shareholden, and the profits of the meeting will appear in the Lournal rest. will fully pay cost), and increase soon. Full reports and them coedings of the meeting will appear in the Journal next well Wheal Grenville, 4½ to 5; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 12½ to 1½ Wheal Margaret, 4½ to 5½; Wheal Seton, 37½ to 40; Wheal Ung. 21 to 23. 31 to 31.

Among Foreign Mines Emmas are 4 to 4½; Flagstaff, 9½ to 1½ New Quebrada, 3 to 3½; South Aurora, ½ to ½; Sweetland Com

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been more animated, and prices generally have maintained.

Some descriptions of American, and also many of the best claud

home mines have been in fair demand.

The Metal Market has exhibited a steadier tone throughout the week, and there has been a fair amount of business doing. Coppst remains about the same: Australian has been in moderate regast and manufactured also at quotations. In Tin but a small business been done, with prices steady, Spelter dull, and Lead a slide better.

Flagstaff, 101 to 101, ex div.; last week's product realised 6100 Everything is going on in a most satisfactory manner, 100 tons do ore are being hauled daily, and the furnaces and roads in good ork. Last Chance, 5% to 5%, ex div.; the ore is still improving in quantity and quality, and 40 tons of ore are being hauled daily, and

tity and quality, and 40 tons of ore are being hauled daily, and is proving much more friable and easier to be worked than firstanticipated. Tecoma, 6 to 6½; large bodies of ore and charcoal optime to be accumulated at the smelting-works; the difficulty regard to the "flux" is now overcome, and the first result is expected to be announced in a few days.

Emma shares have been in exceptional demand, closing 4½ to 4½; private advices have been received that very rich ore is being opend out in the bottom of the shaft, and that the general prospects of the mine are rapidly improving. Utah, 1½ to 1½; a telegram from M. Longmaid says that he has successfully started the jiggers, and dressed 10 tons of ore. Chicago, ½ to ½ prem.; a report on thiscopany's works and mine has been received from Mr. S. Prout Newcombe, of Croydon, an English gentleman and shareholder travelling for pleasure in Utah. The report is highly favourable, and will sent early next week for your use. A telegram received from Mr. Godbe, the manager, this week says the furnaces and wire-trams; are almost completed.

Godbe, the manager, this week says the furnaces and wire-trammy are almost completed.

Richmond, 63 to 63; the weekly cable is as follows:—\$35,00% five days lost lining furnaces, raising 100 tons of ore daily. Lister tunnel through within a fortnight." As the fourth furnace was not completed the delay for lining was anticipated; that in spite of this the returns should be so large is encouraging. We notice that the directors have declared a dividend of 5s, per share. The circulated the shareholders points to the fact that the monthly profits an now over 11,000%, and that large profits may be expected before the end of the year. We understand that the directors have paid off large sum from the loan account, reducing that to about 20,000% is the heavy law costs of the late suit are all settled, and the greated portion of the purchase-money paid off the recent acquisition, the large monthly earnings warrant the anticipation, if not of monthly dividends, of regular quarterly payments to the shareholders. We hope to be able in our next to give an abstract of Mr. Clarece King's masterly evidence respecting the character and bearing of the Richmond Mine, as given by him in the recent suit before the Count at Eurole. Elsewhardt, 54 to 59: 1059 tons of ore were

read for sale, of which 30l. 7s. 6d. The resoft London on July 31 are for Silesian 25l., averages 130l. cash, ry as follows:—129l. on. Banca is quoted down to 17l. 17s. 6d. the higher quality.

There has been a good demand for shares in the Hydraulic 6dd the higher quality.

There has been a good demand for shares in the Hydraulic 6dd ming Companies during the week, and we note an advance in the sale were—Avedic; average produce, titly of fine copper. Liculars of the two

Per unit. Orecopper.

14s. 53d. 472 3 0 operations as going on satisfactorily. Blue Tent, 4t to 5t the agent is still doing a small amount of washing, and reports in operations as going on satisfactorily. Blue Tent, 4t to 5t the sale week, and reports in operations as going on satisfactorily. Blue Tent, 4t to 5t the content of the sale week and reports in operations as going on satisfactorily. Blue Tent, 4t to 5t the content of the sale week and reports in another column, looks favourable for next water season's operations. Birth the sale week and reports in the sale week and reports in the sale week and reports in another column, looks favourable for next water season's operations. Birth the sale week and reports in the sale week and reports in another column, looks favourable for next water season's operations. Birth the sale week and reports in the sale week and report in another column the sale week and reports in the sale week and report in another column the sale week

ire have sent out instructions to push on with the new ditch

rective have season, having sufficient capital in hand to meet the inig the dry season, having sufficient capital in hand to meet the inig the dry season, having sufficient capital in hand to meet the water level is attained. The following telegram has been meet the water level is attained. The following telegram has been meet the Rio Tinto Company from their agent at Liverpool:—seiged by the Rio Tinto Copper, about 8000. Van, 37½ to 40; Sid first lot of Rio Tinto copper, about 8000. Van, 37½ to 40; Sid first lot of Rio Tinto copper, about 8000. Van Consols, are much as usual, and the ends the same as before. Van Consols, are much as usual, and the ends the same as before. Van Consols, are much as usual, and the ends the same as before. Van Consols, are much as usual, and the ends the same as before. Van Consols, are in the allotment letters for the new shares will be sent out to 5; the allotment letters for the new shares will be sent out to 5; the 93 fathom level is now community to 5; the 105, and the agent now expects to increase the missing up to 100 tons per month. The other portions of the mine set without change. Pennerley, 2 to 2½; the various ends are looked with the expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the preparations for convenent is expected. Bog, 1½ to 2; the various en

in the mine still added to the closing quotations:—
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Subjoined are the closing are the closing

Messrs. Grant, Brothers, and Co. announce that the Transfer Books Mesrs. Grant, Brothers, and Co. announce that the Transfer Books he River Plate and Brazil Telegraph Company (Compania Telegraphica Platnio he River Plate and Brazil Telegraph Company (Compania Telegraphica Platnio he River Platnio Herman (Compania) and the closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both days inclusive, for the pose of payment of interest to August 15, in terms of prospectus to the respective to the shares of the company issued in England. The Eight per Cent. For the shares of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Compania Railway Company are ½ dis. to ½ prem. Atlantic and Great Western and Leased Lines Rental Trust Bonds are 90½ to 90½, ex coupon; and the Issue, 85½ to 85. Atlantic and Great Western Third Mortgage, 32½ to 32½; thereoStock; 1½ to 12½. United States are 80½ to 12½. United States and the Company are 15½ to 17½, exp. Bischoffsheim's Certificates for Eric shares are 45½ to 45½.

The CARACOLES SILVER MINING COMPANY, with a capital good, in shares of 1*l*. each, has been formed to purchase for 20,500*l*. some raluable silver mines in the Caracoles district, Bolivia, 80 miles la direct line from the present coast, but 100 to 150 miles by prent roads. The first eight mines opened in the district—the Deservation of the control of the c a direct line from the present coast, but 100 to 100 mines by present roads. The first eight mines opened in the district—the Despirators—were discovered less than three years ago, and are giving the think of the principal mines at Caradianty results, the total yield of the principal mines at Caradians in the Deschridors, in December being 42,796 marks, or at the rate 150,000, per annum. The ore is at present conveyed to the coast in carts, but always in course of construction from the excellent port of Meglilones to Carade, under contract between Messrs. Watson and Meiggs, of Valparaiso, and the disan Government; and on its completion, which it is expected will take place this two years from this date, the present cost of carriage will be materially research under the disance of the mines enormously increased. Another railway is also generated of the mines enormously increased. Another railway is also generated of the mines and placed them under the charge of Mr. As Secsion, an English mining engineer resident at Caracoles, and he has fultilenceosary legal formalities with regard to them. He has secured 19-2 burnateries 1.24th of a mine) of Union Huasquina, and the whole of Porvenir estumines adjoin Claveria's Mine, "so that your company possess now all still, and the addition of these two mines gives much more value to the provenir has the properties, is limited to 35,000. It is expected that the 20,000 shares effect of subscription will provide, after payment of the purchase-money, justificient working capital for developing the mines, so as to return hande divideds. No pumping has yet been found nocessary in any of the mines and caracoles, so that no costly machinery will be required. The list of apations for shares will close on Wednesday for London, and on Friday for the latty. The prospectus will be found in nother column.

before Defense Rock-Drill.—An improved rock-drill, the mention of Mr. Ingersoll, is at present working most satisfactorily the Yow York. It is stated that a 3½-in, hole was carried down at leate of 2½ in, per minute, and that in boring a 1½-in, hole the drill mestated with as great rapidity as would a 1½-in, augur in hard rod in the hands of a skilful carpenter. The entire drill is supported on three legs, movable like the legs of a surveyor's tripod, and jointed so as to facilitate its adaptation to uneven ground, pon the legs are placed cast-iron weights, which give a steadiness the whole arrangements, though from the fact that the shock of bold does not come at all upon the cylinder and its connections be wibration of the drill is not severe. The mechanical arrangement of the drill is very simple, consisting of an ordinary steam-finder to the piston, in which the drill is attached. Every porom of the machine is made exceedingly strong, and the whole is so most the modified that there is very little danger of unequal strains and efficient power of resistance. The piston is well cushioned with the stream at the end of the stroke, and the general result has that the drills have gone on for weeks and months without religing repairs. There are now about 200 of the drills in operation. MPROVED STEAM ROCK-DRILL.—An improved rock-drill, the There are now about 200 of the drills in operation.

MANUFACTURE OF PEAT FUEL.—During the past week some exent specimens of peat fuel manufactured entirely without ma-bery have been on view at the offices of Mr. John Pinchbeck, libery have been on view at the offices of Mr. John Pinchbeck, adsemball-street; and it is now proposed to erect machinery to my out the mechanical portion of the process with greater facilities. The peat, as it comes from the bog, is washed through a sieve of fineness fits the tignantity required, and, time having been permitted for it to depositely, the water is drawn off and the mass dried for use. The specimens shown memely all critical, but the great feature of the process, which is the invention of 6.6. Mshore, of Lyme, Dorset, is that the drying is effected by creating a main in the chamber wherein the peat is deposited. It is estimated that the bilinery to manufacture 100 tons per day will cost 10001., and 2s. 6d. per ton for former, and with regard to the fibrous residue, it is proposed to manufactures for the fibrous residue, it is proposed to manufacture for more fully referred to in a future Journal.

Bit proposed to the fibrous residue, it is proposed to manufacture in the more fully referred to in a future Journal.

were pro-ction

BURNING COAL BEDS.—The so-called "burning mountain" at Dud-sler, in the district of Saarbrück, which has been an object of interest to tourists the district of Saarbrück, which has been an object is attractions: to the of science for more than a century, is now shorn of its attractions: to the presents the spectacle of what is, at best, but a smoking mountain: to it a more imposter, since, instead of being, as was supposed by earlier observers, a display of volcanic action, or a proof of central first, it is now tabilished as the result of the spontaneous combustion of a stratum of coal. buildering first, produced by some chage which takes place in the confidence in the confidence of the coal may, indeed, burn with more or less intensity for centuries, and of much waste is peculiarly distressing at the present time, and the mountain of Dudweller shows only common good feeling by mitigating an object of interest dorn of its attraction uch waste is peculiarly distressing at the present time, and the in of Dudweller shows only common good feeling by mitigating coesdings at this crisis. A coal bed at Miderplantt, near Zwick-

hall, in Saxony, has been burning in a similar manner between 300 and 400 years. The heat given out by this subterranean fire, at a cost which it is distressing to calculate, is not wholly wasted. An ingenious person, since dead, has established a magnificent nursery-ground on the burning area, in which, by means of a system of pipes, the supply of caloric is regulated and applied at will. Tropical plants, especially pine-apples, flourish here in the open air with a vigour and luxuriance which the best forcing-houses and conservatories cannot ensure.

THE FLAGSTAFF MINE.

We understand that an anonymous circular is to be isued to-day, containing the usual plausible but now somewhat hackneyed statements, warning shareholders to flee from the "impending collapse in all American mines." The candour of the writer in this instance is much to be admired, as he avows himself "A Bear:" therefore, if he can induce bona fide holders to sell their shares it will have the desired result of placing so much money in his own pocket. We submit it to the common sense of every shareholder whether this disinterested (2) individual is likely to incur the expense of reprinting interested (?) individual is likely to incur the expense of printing, stamps, &c., for the especial advantage of those to whom the writer must be an entire stranger. Had this circular been issued before the speculative sales for a fall had been made, or had the writer the manliness to attach his name, its statements might have received some degree of attention, although opposed to attested facts. It requires no further comment from us, the object in view being too transparent.

transparent.

This is only another evidence of the desperate condition into which the adverse operators are drifting; and we can only repeat what we stated a few weeks since—that shareholders, justly to themselves, should disregard all outside rumours, which have but one object in view, and repose a merited confidence in the splendid property they possess, and also in its now well-tried executive.

GREAT LAXEY .- This company seems doomed to annoyance from the insubordination of the employés. The evils which resulted from the great strike of the workmen is still fresh in the memory of the shareholders, and now Capt. Polglase, the recently-appointed manager, has resigned in consequence of disinclination to obey a resolution come to by the directors. The resignation, of course, was accepted, as he chose that course in preference "to obeying legitimate instructions, or being under control of any sort."

COLLIERY MANAGER WANTED.

THE DIRECTORS of the TYNE COAL COMPANY (LIMITED) are desirous to treat with a FULLY QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED VIEWER, as RESIDENT MANAGER of their COLLIERIES and WORKS at WALLERD and HEBURN. Candidates are requested to state their qualifications, with whom brought up as viewers, the amount of salary required, and it they are prepared to give their whole time and attention, or how much, to the efficient carrying on and extension of the works of the company. Applications to be addressed to the SzceExtary of the company, 53, Westgateroad, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, not later than Monday, the 11th instant.

TO MINE AGENTS.

WANTED (immediately), a MANAGER, having a thoroughly practical knowledge of the WORKING of BEDS of IRON ORE.

Applications, stating age, salary required, and with references, in applicants own handwriting, to be sent to "J. P.," MINING JOHNAL Office, 26, Fleet street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a FOREMAN in a LEAD SMELTING WORKS.

Must be able to REFINE SILVER.

Address, stating wages expected, to "P. 77," care of Henry Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MAN, as MINE AGENT in the ISLE OF MAN. Should be well acquainted with the Clay State Formation.

Address, giving full particulars of age, present employment, &c., with references as to ability and itness, stating salary expected, to William C. Brw, Secretary, Falcon Cliff Mining Company (Limited), Colonial-buildings, No. 36, Dale-street, liverpool

WANTED,—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ASSISTANT is required immediately by a CIVIL and MINING ENGINEER in large practice in SOUTH WALES. He must be an accurate Surveyor and clever

ply, in first instance, by letter, stating experience and expected salary, to M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, & GOOD SECONDHAND ENGINE, from 10 to VV 16-horse power, suitable for winding and pumping, at a small colliery. If with link motion, winding apparatus, and pumping tackle, all the better.

Address, Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; or Mr. Henry Hull, Mining Engineer, Mold, N.W.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, SIXTY EMMA (SILVER)
SHARES for FIFTY WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS.
Address, "Exchange," cure of Edward Banner, Esq., Solicitor, Liverpool.

TRACTION ENGINE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a GOOD SECONDHAND ONE; together with TWO LIGHT WAGONS.

Quote maker and lowest price to W. BOUSTRED, Oxide of Iron Mills, Ponteaury, Salop.

GERMAN MINING ENGINEER, of twelve years' practical experience as Metallurgist, DESIRES an APPOINTMENT in AMERICA r ELSEWHERE; would prefer the East Indies. Conversant with English and panish. Good references.

Address, "C.," No. 1, Port Tenand, Swansea, South Wales, England.

TIN MINE WANTED, not yet opened deep, or not much worked. Must be approved of by Capt. Ennor. Price moderate. Address, "J. C.," Messrs. Kelly and Co., 1, Charles-street, Westminster, S.W.

URPLUS SINKING PLANT FOR SALE.—
Strong T BOB, TRAVELLIND BOB, CRANK, CONNECTING and PUMP RODS, for 6-feet stroke; BURLEIGH ROCK DRILL, COMPRESSER and BOILER; PORTABLE ENGINE on wheels, &c.
Apply Mr. W. C. PAGAN, Engineer, 23, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

A NICKEL AND COBALT MINE FOR SALE.—
For particulars, enquire of H. BERMAN, Mining Agent, Königsgasse 9,
Pesth, Hungary.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO MAKE MONEY.

A NICE SMALL WORKING COLLIERY, of 80 acres, ON SALE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE COAL. Price, £2000 only.

Apply to Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

THE PRIVATE PROPRIETORS OF SOME PROMISING LEAD MINES IN WALES, in full working order, and with ample machinery and water power, DESIRE to MEET with ONLO F MORE GENTLE-MEN to JOIN THEM on very advantageous terms, or they would DISPOSE of Apply to ELWES and SHARPE, Solictors, 8, Furnival's Inn.

FOR SALE—30 Bampfylde, 55s.; 10 Trelyon Consols, 25e.; 20 Cargolls, 42s. 6d.; 50 Mary Hutchings, 35s.; 50 St. Breward Consols, 12s. 6d. West Caradons, 2s. 6d. each.
Address, "L. M.," Mr Barber, 13, Royal Exchange, London.

NO REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE REFUSED FOR THE FOLLOWING: -50 Ballycummisk; 100 Burra Burra (Cornwall); 250 New

FOLLOWING: -50 Ballycummisk; 100 Burra Burra (Cornwalosario; 100 West Milwr.
Address, McKenna and Co., 5, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C. FROM THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF TURNERS OF LONDON.

THE FREEDOM OF THE COMPANY, together with their SILVER MEDAL AND THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY, are OFFERED to any one WORKMAN or APPRENTICE for the BEST WORKMANSHIP in HAND-TURNING in IVORY, and the LIKE REWARDS for the BEST WORKMANSHIP in STONE (porphyry, granite, jasper, agate, serpentine, marble, spar, stalagmite, alabaster, jet, coal, freestone, &c., are examples of what may be used).

Specimens to be delivered, by permission of the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, in the City, between September 29th and October 3rd, 1873, and to remain the property of the artist.

Enquiries as to the conditions of the competition to be made of the Clerk of the COMPANY, WILLIAM MOORE SHIRBERF, Esq. 50 Mark have F. C. P. C THE FREEDOM OF THE COMP

the property of the artist.

Equalities as to the conditions of the competition to be made of the Clerk of the Company, William Moore Shirreff, Eq., 59, Mark lane, E.C.; or Professor Frenant, 149, Strand, London, W.C., by either of whom printed particulars will be forwarded.

In the Press, and shortly will be ready.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE EMMA MINE.

By S. T. PAFFARD.

Containing a mass of information never before published, and of the highest importance to the shareholders.

THE LONDON STOCK AND SHARE AGENCY, 165, STRAND, LONDON have SPECIAL BUSINESS in WHEAL MARY shares. For full particulars address as above.
All descriptions of stocks and shares are bought and sold.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:— LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES. ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER. SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c. SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.

Particulars by letter. ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liége (Belpinm)

Mr. JOHN HENRY POOLE,

MINERAL AGENT, BILBAO (SPAIN).

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF ANTIMONIAL LEAD, HARD LEAD, LEAD MATTE, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD ASHES, COPPER SLAGS, COPPER RE-GULUS, TIN ASHES, ZINC ASHES, SPELTER DROSS, HARD SPELTE

and MIXED METALS, DROSS or REFUSE containing COPPER, LEAD, TIN, or ANTIMONY.

RENSBERG LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors of the Bensberg Lead Mining and Smelting Company (Limited) have this day DECLARED an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the past half-year of EIGHT SHILLINGS PER SHARE, PAYABLE on Thursday, 14th August.

July 30, 1873.

JAMES THOMPSON, Secretary.

THE RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

Notice is hereby given, that the directors of the above company have declared a DIVIDEND, payable on and after 1st September next, at the Union Bank of London, of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE, on the 44,000 fully paid-up shares of £5 each, and a PRO RATA AMOUNT upon the amounts paid up on the 10,000 new shares recently issued.

And Notice is hereby further given, that the Transfer Books of the company will be closed from the 19th to 29th August, both days inclusive.

By Order, THOMAS WESTBURY HALL, Secretary.

Offices: 61, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., August 6, 1873.

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above named company will be HELD at the Queen Hotel, in the City of Chester, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, at Twelve c'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought advisable, passing a resolution to dissolve the South Minera Lead Mining Company (Limited), under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, and to appoint a Liquidator for the purpose of winding-up voluntarily the affairs of the company, and distributing the property thereof.

By order of the Directors,

EDWARD WILLIAMS, Secretary to the Company.

4, King-street, Wrexham, August 6th, 1873.

THE PRIDEAUX WOOD TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The recent great advance in the price of coal has drawn attention to mines which can be wrought by water power.

The above mine possesses this advantage. When last worked the water was rented by the Fowey Consois Mining Company (which adjoins this), consequently the tinstone had to be carted a distance of a mile to the stamps. The price of tin was then £50 per ton, and the mine about paying cost when abandoned, which was occasioned by the death of the late Mr. Treffry, the principal proprietor.

The mine, which is only 60 fms. below adit, was chiefly worked for copper, and tin was not discovered until within a few years of its suspension. The consequence being that immense quantities of tin are now in the burrows and stulls, as well as thousands of fathoms of ground laid open for stoping.

A company has been formed, with a capital of £10,000, in 2000 shares of £5 each, for developing the mine, and the undertaking is regarded as one devold of a speculative character, and which must pay large dividends to the proprietors.

Arrangements are made for the management to be on the most economical terms.

The offices of the company are 18. New Bridge-street, E.C., London, where

The offices of the company are 13, New Bridge-street, E.C., London, where turber particulars may be obtained, and samples of ore seen.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS

CHASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

OYAL ROUTE, VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS,
by Royal Mail steamer IONA, from BRIDGE WHARF, GLASGOW, at
7.A.M., and from GREENOCK at 9.A.M., conveying passengers daily for OBAN,
FORT WILLIAM, and INVERNESS.
For sailings to GAIRLOCH, ROSS-SHIRE (for Loch Matree), STAFFA, IONA,
GLENCOE, MULL, SKYE, LEWIS, and WEST HIGHLANDS, see bills, with
map and tourist fares, free by post on application to DAVID HUTCHESON and Co.,
119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

C H A R L E S S. R I C H A R D 5 O N,
MINING ENGINEER,
GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND MINERAL SURVEYOR,
NORTH STREET, CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO,
Has now been nineteen years in America, the three last he has devoted exclusively
to a practical, geological, and mineral examination of Colorado, the resources of
which probably exceed that of any other portion of the globe of similar magnitude. He undertakes the survey and valuation of mines and mineral properties,
maps, plans, and reports, and, where contracts are entered into, holds himself
morally and financially responsible for the accuracy of the works he performs. Ho
is not a buyer or a seller of mines; but, if consulted, will advise capitalists where
to invest with safety. Terms according to the nature and extent of the work,
which ranges from 20 to 100 guineas.

MINING ENGINEERS AND EXPERTS (Late of England),
430, WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.

M R. CHARLES F. COLLOM
MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c.
TAVISTOCK,
MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c. INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

T. P. THOMAS,
MINING AGENT,
PONTERWYD, NEAR ABERYSTWITH.

T. P. T. offers his services to private parties and public companies in advising, inspecting, and reporting upon the mines in Wales, with which he has been practically acquainted for the last twenty-five years.

Parties desirous of taking an interest in the LLWYS TEIFY LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited), just registered, may obtain shares and every information as to the mines by applying to him at the above address.

M. R. E. CAVENDISH TAHOURDIN, SWORN STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 13 AND 14, CORNHILL, E.C., and SHREWSBURY, has for SALE, for CASH or ACCOUNT, the following SHARES, and is also prepared to Sell the same, as well as every description of other Stock and Shares, for delivery in three or six months, on receipt of a cover of 25 per cent, of the parchase-money, or to make advances thereon on moderate terms :—

Buyer. Seller.

Aberdannans 78. 88. Lovell 80. 2 5 6 2 5 5

_	Aberdannans	79.		98.	Lovell	£ 5		£ 534
0	Allt-y-Crib	17s. 6d	1	8s. 6d.	Last Chance (ex div.)	53	6	
-	Bog	£ 130		£ 1%		1,		3/
. ;	Boscaswell Downs	1		86		53		53%
	Birdseye Creek	15		154		3/		1
	Erenfloyd	10s.		- "	Pennerley	2		21/4
	Clee Hill Colliery	3		1	Penstruthal	19s.		
9	Carn Brea	83		95	Parys Mountain	78.		94.
W	Cwm Elan				Plynlimmon	58.		70.
	Cook's Kitchen				Perkin's Beach	48.		
	Chontales	14		3/6	Richmond Consols	61	í	614
_	Cedar Creek	15		13%	Roman Gravels	20%		20%
	Devon Consols	114		2	Rookhope Valley			
	Don Pedro	108.		13s.	Sierra Buttes	31/		334
_	East Foxdale			1	South Roman Gravels	234.		258.
E	Wash 37am	4						43/4
T	Emma							111%
	East Lovell	16		161/2	Tecoma	B14		6
9,	Eberhardt	534		514	Tincroft	46		48
}-	Fortescue	Ds.		10s.	Tyllwyd			13/8
	Flagstaff	1034		10%		35		37
n	Grogwinion	134		2	Van Consols	436		476
0	Gold Run	49.		60.	West Tankerville			
	Gawton	1		136	Wheal Crebor			3
e	Great Laxey	16		161/2	Wheal Grenville	334		436
r	Hingston Down			5	Wheal Mary	434		5
11	Ladywell	354		334	W. Caradon (call paid). 2	s. 9d.	3	s. 3d.
	SPECIAL BUGGS			270				

SPECIAL BUSINESS in

Interpretable by the control of the Shares shares share share share shares for a great rise in price.

Mr. Tahourdin being in direct telegraph communication with Utah is enabled to give reliable information upon these properties. Shareholders are cautioned against salling without first communicating with Mr. E. C. Tahourdin; and they should not, under any circumstances, lend their stock.

3.—New Silver Rake: These shares should be secured for a great rise in price. English and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Dock, and other Shares dealt in at least of control of the shares of t

lish and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Dock, and other Sh prices for each or account. CITY OFFICES,—18 AND 14, CORNHILL, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Utilising Water-Power.—In the "Notices to Correspondents," in last week's Journal, I see "Economy" wishes to know the best means of transmitting water-power to work his mill, three miles distant. I consider the best plan will be to compress air, and convey it in pipes to his mill, and by this means drive his machinery. If "Economy" will supply the necessary details as to relative level of stream and mill, &c., three will be no difficulty in furnishing him with an estimate and plans on this principle.—A. J. ATKEY: Cunborne, Aug. 5.

UTILISING WATER-POWER.—If your correspondent. "Economy." will apply to

mate and plans on this principle.—A. J. ATKEY: Cumborne, Aug. 5.

UTILISING WATER-POWER.—If your correspondent, "Economy," will apply to
Mr. J. Darlington, of Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, he will, I am
sure readily obtain all the information he requires relative to the modus operanti
and cost of transmitting water-power a distance of three miles or more to his
manufactory. I have seen a beautiful piece of machinery erected by this gentleman with the same identical object at the Wildberg Mine, in Prussia, and it
is found to answer admirably.—P. P.

Is found to answer admirably.—P. P.

UTILISING WATER-POWER.—I see that one of your correspondents, signing himself "Economy," wishes to know the best mode of transmitting his water-power to a manufactory three miles distance. Will "Economy kindly say how much higher his manufactory is than the highest point at which he can take up the water for transmission?—AQUA.

TECONA.—The frequent highly favourable reports in the Journal of the Tecoma Mine, Utah, particularly in the issues of June 7 and June 28, induced me to purchase several shares in the company. In the Journal of June 28 there appears—"There are now 600 tons of ore at the smelting-works, and its grade is much higher than that of anyone yet elsewhere found in Utah." A few days ago I saw a letter from Mr. Scott, the scoretary of the company, of date late in July. In it he stated, as a highly favourable fact, "300 tons of ore at the furnace waiting for flux." Could someone concerned give a shareholder any information on the subject?—A CONSTANT READER.

UMBER.—Will any reader oblige me with some particulars concerning the treat-

UMBER.—Will any reader oblige me with some particulars concerning the treat ment of Umber to make it marketable? I have a good strongly defined lode of umber, and I should like to know if it is worth investing money to make it fif for the market. I should also be glad to have the address of a buyer.—A. E. J. T. St. Austell.

UTILISING WATER-POWER.—The letter from Mr. Sturgeon shall appear next week THE MINERAL DEPOSITS OF MEXICO. —In next week's Journal will appear a long letter upon the above subject from Mr. Spargo, of Gresham House.

THE MINERAL DEPOSE'S OF MEXICO.—In next week's Journal will appear a long letter upon the above subject from Mr. Spargo, of Gresham House.

BHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend ary particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our severtising columns.

American Subscribers.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the Mining Journal, post free at the price of \$8 gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON WITH HOT COKE AND GAS.—A full description of the invention of Mr. Mickle, of Tynemouth, for Economising Fuel in Boiler Furnaces, appeared in the Supplement to last week's Journal.

BCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, \$6. Average, 12 words per line.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINE STARES.—We have frequently stated that, with regard to the quotations of unany mine shares, it would be impossible to sell them at the quotations given in the Share List—or, indeed, to effect a sale at any price whatever in the market; yet, as the transactions are vouched for as having taken place, we are bound to record the prices as business done. It should be understood, however, that the prices are only those obtained by the promoters or others in a similar position from the public.

Received,—"S. E."—"T. H. R."—"C. S. R." (Colorado): Lent, and returned.—"Erin"—"H. B." (Bockland): Answered by post.—"Reader" (Melbourne). Tes: shall be glad to receive the articles: mining information is at all times acceptable.—"T. M."—"D. C. P."—"A. R."—"J. D. S. Next week.—"J. and H. G." (Hammersmith)—"Reader" (Glasgow)—"Emma:" We never gave such advice.—"A Small Investor."

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 9, 1873.

THE WEIGHING OF COAL IN COLLIERIES.

THE WEIGHING OF COAL IN COLLIERIES.

Considerable agitation exists in several of our most important mining districts relative to the adoption of the weighing clauses of the Act of last year for the Regulation of Mines, and which came into operation on Friday, August 2. In more than one instance the inability of colliery owners to procure weighing machines has led to strikes on the part of the workmen. The consequence is that great and unnecessary loss has been the result of the peremptory and unjustifiable conduct of the miners, who appear to have been deaf to all reasoning. The employers have stated that they do not object to the coal being weighed at the pit banks when raised, but they ask for time, as the weighing-machine makers are inundated with orders, consequent on so many places requiring the same description of apparatus. The men in many instances, however, do not believe in the statements made as to the cause of machines not not believe in the statements made as to the cause of machines not being put down, although the accuracy or otherwise of the reasons given can be easily ascertained by them. Instead, then, of enquiring as to whether machines can be obtained at once they show their given can be estily ascertained by them. Instead, then, of enquiring as to whether machines can be obtained at once they show their power for injuring their employers by entirely stopping all work at the pits. This was especially the case in the Wigan district, where the uniners, to the number of more than 10,000, struck work on the 2nd instant, on the ground, simply, that the employers did not do what was really impossible—have weighing-machines down at all the collieries on that day. This was done without the sanction of the executive of the Amalgamated Association, and shows how eager the men are, now that they are in the enjoyment of exceptionally high wages, for any pretext by which they can obtain a few days' idleness. They now consider themselves masters of the situation, and that they can do what they please in consequence of their employers not being in a position to at once comply with certain clauses of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. But no time should be lost in making them aware of the fact that they are acting illegally, and that they can be sued for compensation for loss occasioned by their neglecting or absenting themselves from work. This would be a very serious matter if carried out, for the loss to the colliery owners in the Wigan district cannot have been less than 10,000l. a day whilst their pits have been standing. That the power to obtain compensation is no mere assumption will be admitted when we state that mineowners can be exempted from putting down magiching, machines by the Home Secretary. The second haradraphy

to obtain compensation is no mere assumption will be admitted when we state that mineowners can be exempted from putting down weighing-machines by the Home Secretary. The second paragraph of the 17th clause of the Act states that where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that by reason of any exigencies—"It is requisite or expedient that the persons employed in such mine, or class of mines, should not be paid by the weight of the mineral gotten by them, or that the beginning of such payment by weight should be postponed, such Secretary of State may, if he think fit, by order exempt such mine or class of mines from the provisions of this section, either without condition, or during the time and upon the conditions specified in the order."

conditions specified in the order."
Now, nearly all the employers—if not the whole of them—who o have were unable to have the machines placed on their pits on the 2nd inst. had made the necessary applications for an extension of time, which was granted, thus rendering the acts of the men who neglected their work in every way illegal, and liable to be sued for compensation. Lest, however, the men should hereafter plead ignorance of the law, we would suggest that a portion of the 17th clause should be posted at the pit banks, showing them that the weighing of coal can be postponed by means of an application to a Secretary

In South Wales the weighing clause has been adopted, but there has been a misunderstanding which at one time threatened to lead to a disruption. The difference did not refer to the weighing prin-ciple, but to the standard, or statute, ton, and that which has hitherto prevailed. The men. it appears, have, until recently received so much money for some 24 or 25 cwt. of coal, which has been called a ton, but demanded that the ton should be the statute one of 20 cwt. The disagreement, however, has been amicably arranged by the emprojets agreeing to the statute ton, and the men accepting a corresponding decrease of wages, so that they will just be in the position they were.

Despite the efforts of the Legislature to prevent conflicts between

it would appear that under any circumstances the men will find a grievance, and one sufficient in their eyes to cause an entire stop-page of work, and consequent serious loss to colliery owners. We believe, however, that the weighing clauses, which are looked upon by the miners as amongst the most important in the Act, will be worked out in time to the entire satisfaction of masters as well as men, the principle being, undoubtedly, the fairest for all parties.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL ON OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

On many occasions recently when drawing attention to the high price of coal in this country we asserted that the effect of it would be the depriving us of many of the foreign markets to which we had been in the habit of sending our mineral products. This appeared be the depriving us of many of the foreign markets to which we had been in the habit of sending our mineral products. This appeared to us to be a natural consequence of the extraordinary and unprecedented charge made for an article which is to be found in almost all parts of the Continent, as well as in more distant countries, in some of them in greater abundance even than in England. We feel no surprise, then, to find that some of our old customers have been led to look to their own power of producing what they had previously been supplied with from this country. Russia is now opening out collieries, and manufacturing iron and steel. France and Belgium are increasing their production of coal and iron, so is America and our North American and other colonies. The price of fuel has also seriously affected our position on the Continent with regard rica and our North American and other colonies. The price of fuel has also seriously affected our position on the Continent with regard to both iron and steel—so much so, that we are now unable to hold our own against some of the continental manufacturers. Of this we have just had a most telling illustration. The Belgian Government required tenders for supplying 12,000 tons of Bessemer rails, and the competitors included some of the leading firms in England, France, and Liége. In the former were the Ebbw Vale Company, and Brown, Balley, and Drown, Salley, and Drown, the tenders varied from 181. 2s. 6d. to 191.2s. per ton. The lowest tender, the one accepted, was that of Messrs. Schneider, of Creuzot, the largest firm in France, having extensive coal mines, and finding employment for upwards: that of Messrs. SCHNEIDER, of Creuzot, the largest firm in France, having extensive coal mines, and finding employment for upwards of 10,000 persons. Now, there cannot be the slightest doubt but that the price of coal entered largely into the estimates sent in by the English manufacturers, and that it was entirely owing to it that the contract was lost to this country. Our colliery proprietors must, then, be credited with having given a great impetus to foreign made iron and steel in opposition to that of our own makers, and which must ultimately tend to their own disadvantage. The decrease in the make of iron and steel in this country must lend to a corresponding degreage in the consumption of coal as well as to a crease in the make of iron and steel in this country must lead to a corresponding decrease in the consumption of coal, as well as to a considerable reduction of its price; and it appears we are now fast drifting in that direction. Coal which last year was sold for 7s. or 8s. per ton at most cannot now be obtained at less than 20s., so that if we take the price of fuel for making a ton of Bessemer from the raw ores the cost will now be at least 2l. per ton more than it was during the same period of last year. This in itself is sufficient to account for our Bessemer makers being unable to compete with such firms as SCHNEIDER and Co., whose coal does not cost one-third of what is charged for English. what is charged for English,

what is charged for English.

If our ironmasters, and those engaged in rolling steel, are to be driven out of markets where they have long held almost undisputed sway, owing to the cost of coal, it is evident that in the long run colliery proprietors will suffer with them. The policy of merely living for the present, careless for the future, is by no means a safe or wise one; therefore the circumstances attending the competition for supplying Bessemer rails to the Belgian Government to which for supplying Bessemer rails to the Belgian Government, to which we have alluded, ought to be well weighed and seriously considerd by the coalowners of this country. They will find that the coal and iron interests are so interwoven that whatever tends to depress the one will have the same effect upon the other, and that it is much easier to drive trade out of the country than to attract it back again when the circumstances which led to its loss have passed away.

COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

Increasing attention is being directed in the United States to the utilization of the immense stores of coal which the Great Republic undoubtedly possess, but which have hitherto remained comparatively untouched. The recent course of the British coal trade has been very attentively watched by the Americans, who appear to think that they shall be able to develope an export trade in coal in competition to some extent with British combustible. The Americans have at present no sufficient exact survey to indicate how much coal the United States have in reserve, but, from the most careful and cans have at present no sufficient exact survey to indicate how much coal the United States have in reserve, but, from the most careful and trustworthy estimates which can be made, it appears that the known coal fields of the Great Republic embrace an area of not less than 230,000 square miles. The geographical distribution of these enormous coal supplies is somewhat as follows:—New England basin, 700 square miles; Pennsylvania anthracite, 434 square miles; Appalachian basin (Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, East Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama), 62,872 square miles; Michican basin, 9700 square miles; Illinois basin (Illinois, Indiana, and West Kentucky), 51,700 square miles; Missouri basin, 100,000 square miles; and Texas basin, 5500 square miles. The number of beds in the New England basin is 23; in the Pennsylvania anthracite basin, 5; in the Appalachian basin, so far as known, 73; and in the Illinois basin, 34. No definite information exists as to the number of beds in the Michigan, Missouri, and Texas basins. These data embrace the seven principal coal areas of the United States. The eighth, of which comparatively little is known, lies within what is styled the Rocky Mountains region, and consists chiefly of beds of soft bituminous coal and lignites, which are already coming into general use, and

Mountains region, and consists chiefly of beds of soft bituminous coal and lignites, which are already coming into general use, and which, in a country naturally deficient in wood, have a great and increasing value. The geographical distribution of the coal basins of the United States is such that when increased transport facilities have established a more intimate intercommunication between the various States, no combination of coalowners and carriers will long be able to deprive any part of the Republic of the advantages of a cheap and abundant supply of coal.

One of the States comprised in the vast territories of Brother Jonathan — Virginia—is especially rich in minerals. When the Americans begin to descant upon the coal and mineral resources of Virginia language almost fails to keep pace with their boastings. Thus a recent writer on the subject says:—"The mineral wealth of all other countries appears as poverty in comparison with the wonderful resources of Virginia. It is scarcely an exaggeration to assert that her mere surface deposits of coal and iron ore would suffice for the consumption of all the generations of mankind for centuries to come!" This language may, perhaps, be said to be overstrained. come!" This language may, perhaps, be said to be overstrained, and, certainly, it sounds strange when placed side by side with the fact that the Legislature of Virginia not long since passed an Act declaring that the Commonwealth could not fully meet at present the interest accruing upon its public debt, but still we may take it as a fact that Virginia is very rich in coal and iron. With these advantages, and with the additional benefit of contiguity to the At lantic seaboard, the prosperity of Virginia seems to be only a question of time. At present her mineral resources have been almost untouched. In the Kanawha Valley the deposits of splint coal which are met with are especially valuable and extensive. This coal derives its name from the character of the fragments or pieces into which it separates. Its freedom from sulphurand other impurities renders it especially valuable in smelting ores and in the manufacrenders it especially valuable in smelting ores and in the manufac-ture of iron and steel, and in this respect it is a valuable substitute for charcoal. It is said to be equal in quality to the best English cannel coal, and the Cannelton Company, consisting chiefly of New York capitalists, mines this coal, ships it at New York, and sells it at a profit at from \$8 to \$12 per ton, against \$22 per ton charged for English cannel coal. The splint coal is not limited to the Kana-wha, but it is found in all the adjacent valleys and in the entire Visition region. The scale is visitally conhedged in street of iron Virginian region. The coal is virtually embedded in strata of iron ore, the whole character of the mineral formations establishing the conclusion that Nature herself has destined the two States of Virginia and West Virginia to be a prominent, if not, indeed, the most prominent, centre of the iron trade of the United States. The completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which intersects the

seaboard, and on the other hand to the great markets of the and Mississippi Valleys. There are those who prophesy to Chesapeake and Ohio will create a new Virginia.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION, AND THE CITY GUILDS

TECHNICAL EDUCATION, AND THE CITY GUIDS.

During the past few years several prominent Liverymenhan erted themselves to the utmost at the courts of their reservable. The test of the proper encouragement of several skill, by the award of the prizes and otherwise, amongst the men of the trades represented; and in the communications of the trades represented; and in the communications of the correspondent, Mr. F. W. Campin, a Liveryman of the Haberius of the Journal. The honour of having first taken an effective toward the recognition of skill among the members of their of the Journal. The honour of having first taken an effective toward the recognition of skill among the members of their of the Journal. The honour of having first taken an effective toward the recognition of skill among the members of their of due to the Turners, and under their present worshipful metales. Prof. Tennant, F.G.S.—there is every probability of the work in for competition proving equal to any which the country can duce. In continuation of their action in former years, the Mardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company duce. In continuation of their action in former years, the Mardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company and of the City of London to any one, worken apprentice, who may send in the best specimens of hand-turing this year in either ivory or stone. Under the word stone is induced any natural substance of a mineral character, excluding, however the property, granite, jasper, agate, serpentine, marble, spar, shamite, alabaster, jet, coal, freestone, &c., are examples of which the specimens under the head "stone" will be rangel different classes, according to material, and in each class a new will be given if considered worthy; but the chief medal and free will be given if considered worthy; but the chief medal and free will be given if considered worthy; but the chief medal and free will be given if considered worthy; but the chief medal and free will be given if considered worthy; but the chief meda

will be adjudged to the specimen which the judges may deciposses paramount merit.

Every precaution appears to have been taken to insure them being made for practical merit only, and hence the qualities will be chiefly considered in awarding the prize in stone are—based overcoming difficulties in regard to the material, and original overcoming difficulties in regard to the material, and original novelty, or especial skill in any other particular as applied to class of work. It is pointed out that the specimens may be ear in the natural state of the material, or they may be ornamental artificial colouring, gilding, inlaying, &c., though preference be given to those which exhibit with the most skill, and to greatest advantage, the natural properties of the material cadmissible, but must be subsidiary to the turning. In a tazzas, and similar examples, special regard should be giventobated of form by causing the lines to run freely into each other, so where they meet there shall be no abruptness, and in each material configuration. The specimens may be copies of any known and may be either of the same size or reduced. The merit willow in the most perfect reproduction of the character of the office of the competition in the most perfect reproduction of the character of the office of the configuration in its over turning are nearly milar. With regard to both stone and ivory the specimens of a competitor must be enclosed in a box or boxes, marked with year marked with the same marked marked with the same marked with the same marked marked with the same marked marke

in succession, accompanied by a list explanatory of the content each box. They must be accompanied also by a sealed end marked with the same mark or motto, containing the named dress of the competitor, and in all cases a certificate of god racter, as well as the certificates hereafter named. The age of the competition of the content o racter, as well as the certificates hereafter named. The age of candidate must be stated outside the envelope. These will as opened until the judges have made their report. The sems sent will remain the property of the competitor; care will her of them, but the Court will not hold themselves responsible their safety. The candidates must remove the specimens at own cost within a week of the decision being communicated that the successful candidates will be required to supply satisfactors. The successful candidates will be required to supply satisfacting tificates of the work having been done by their hands only, it its being done during the period of competition; and they may required to do, in the presence of the judges, a portion of works lar to the successful exhibit.

lar to the successful exhibit.

The award of the prizes for Turning in Stone has been entured Mr. Joseph Hall, of Derby; Dr. WM. Pole, F.R.S., of Westmiss and Prof. Tennant, F.G.S., of King's College, London: and far is ing in Ivory to Messrs. John Jaques, Thomas Forshav, Tmo Boorman Winser, and H. Weekes, R.A., all citizens and tims whilst the Lord Mayor has kindly consented to present them on Oct. 13. In the competition last year for Turning in Steit successful candidate was, for the silver medal, Lewis Donn; the bronze medal. Henry John Mann: and the recipients of certificates of merit were Thomas Arthur Nelson and Mrs. Machine the competition of these prizes can essret the honour attaching to the earning of these prizes can essret. The honour attaching to the earning of these prizes can search over-estimated, for the credit of wearing the livery of a trade of the City of London, when it has been earned by absolute technical skill, must be acknowledged to be incomparably greater than it has been obtained by either patrimony or purchase. In insting these distinctions and prizes the Worshipful Company of Turn of London has set an example which the other trade guilds of City will do well to follow, and we do not hesitate to say that result will be not only to lead the operatives engaged in the unit trades to aim at a superior class of workmanship, but to institute the respect generally entertained for the guilds themselves. the respect generally entertained for the guilds themselves

UNWROUGHT STEEL.—The exports of unwrought steel fmst. United Kingdom in the month of June amounted to 3674 km compared with 3613 tons in June, 1872, and 2886 tons in June, 1872, and 2886 tons in June 30 this year, 20,632 m and 15,917 tons in the corresponding period of the year 1871. These totals the exports to France figured for 1478 tons, 1569 m and 344 tons respectively; and those to the United States for 165 tons, 12,260 tons, and 8909 tons respectively. The value of the wrought steel exported from the United Kingdom in June 131,072L, as compared with 108,442L in June, 1872, and 8935 June, 1871; and in the six months ending June 30 this year 5138 as compared with 696,340L in the corresponding period of 1871.

Vienna Exhibition—International Congress of Most

VIENNA EXHIBITION-INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF and Smelters.—The programme of this congress, which is neld in Vienna from August 24 to August 27 inclusive, has just saued. The gentlemen interested in mining and smelting meaning the congress of the congr who propose to take part in the congress will preliminarily as at the Hotel Tauber, in the Praterstrasse, on Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock the evening, and on the following morning, at 10 o'clock the state of the congress of the c wilion of the Vie general sitting will be held in the Jury Pavilion of the Viem hibition, when the sections will be arranged. In the aftenose 3 o'clock, a friendly dinner will take place, by way of general tual introduction; and at 8 o'clock in the evening there of another meeting at the Hotel Tauber. At the first general sit the congress will be opened, and a president, vice-president two recording secretaries appointed. Each of the sections for Morking Arrangements, Questions of Transport, &c.), will at the sitting also appoint a president, vice-president, and two recordings are appointed to the sections of the sections will comment to o'clock, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be agained to o'clock, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be agained to the section of th general sitting will be held in the addressed—An das vorbereitende Comité der internations sammlung von Berg-und Hüttenmännern zu Handen des Ol Herrn F. M. Friese, HI. Ungargasse, 3, Wien) at least two diviously, or they will not be inserted for reading in the order day. Participation in the congress is secured by the paying fee of 5 fl. (= 10s.) toward the expenses of the congress, tickets will be obtainable after Aug. 20, at the Jury Paying. Despite the efforts of the Legislature to prevent conflicts between | tion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which intersects the | fee of 5 fl. (= 10s.) toward the expenses of the congress, employers and workmen in carrying out the provisions of the Act, | mineral regions of Virginia, affords an outlet on the one hand to the | tickets will be obtainable after Aug. 20, at the Jury Paville

ren4 and 7 o'clock. On Aug. 26 and Aug. 27, the sittings of the ren4 sections will be continued, and at the end of the second-rend sections will be formally closed. In addition to the med day the congress will be excursions will be arranged—one to and dy the control of ngs above referre ay, &c. are represented. We shall, ay, &c. are represented. we shall, ag papers brought before the congress.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES OF TIN.

De following is a description of an important discovery of Tin in the following is a description of an important discovery of Tin in the following is a description of the following is a description of an important discovery of Tin in the following is a description of an important discovery of Tin in the following is a description of an important discovery of Tin in the following is a description of an important discovery of Tin in the following is a description of an important discovery of Tin in the following is a description of an important discovery of Tin in the following is a description of an important discovery of Tin in the following is a description of the following is

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at sistence of 250 miles to the south-west of the City of Mexico deposits of tin
the sistence of 250 miles to the south-wave recently been discovered, seatbles or nagrees commonly called stream tin, have recently been discovered, seatsize and area of several square miles in extent, in while a left dry during sesize river and a seatmonth of the district of lands named Tunals, which is left dry during sesize river and the year. This district, at present unworked, is capable of yielding
about in the year. These tin deposits are the accumulation of ages,
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seed down from the adjacent mountains by the floods during the rainy season,
seed down from the adjacent mountains by the floods during the rainy season.
This will leave a net profit to the probased over 40% per ton at the present price of tin.

ESTIMATED RESULTS.

MOLE OF C.	ESTIMATED RESUL	1 1 12	*					
stee 50 tons, at	the rate of	£2	10	0	per ton	 £125	0	0
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pping charges in Englanding charges in England	i per ton, and other }					 10	0	0
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Total on 50 tons £810 0 0
Value of 50 tons, 4000/.: deduct cost, &c., 810/.= 2190 0 0
geted these estimates are within the probabilities of the possible returns, and for tin, like that for gold and diamonds, will always be remunerative, orinnous and universal.

NOVA SCOTIAN MINES, AND CHEAP LAW.

tisa strange fact that Nova Scotian Mines, though varied and giss strange not that your section arms, though varied and gable, and unrivalled as respects their geographical position, while the attracted so little attention, and so small an amount English capital. The cause of this is partly due to the Nova dias themselves. The gold mines ought to pay well, but years the "Nova Scotian Quartz-Crushing and Amalgamating Comy" came to such grief as to frighten many investors from againing the experiment. This disastrous resu t was not attributable and it of the mineral property in question for it has since In the experiment. This disastrous result was not attributable equality of the mineral property in question, for it has since agont very remunerative, but to the mismanagement or bad of the promoters, for gold mines there are to be found which shandsome return, and that have enriched their owners; and time will come when capital will flow in, and justice be at the done to resources that hitherto have never had fair play, amostly invite the attention of the Nova Scotian Government, of the people of that country, to the following suggestions: of the people of that country, to the following suggestions:— is important that the Government should repress all attempts be part of the officials or others to levy black mail on capital aising technical objections as to the title of mines. We believe present Government have generally behaved very satisfactorily; in one or two instances there have been such complaints, and such complaints are most injurious to the mining future of that tity.—2. The Government and the Courts of Law should frown only—2. The Government and the Courts of Law should frown wall attempts by needy attorneys to prey upon English intensity by raising technical difficulties when capitalists are ready by the experiment of investing in that country. We have not and many such instances, but one or two glaring cases have mentioned in which attorneys there have in disputed cases apted fees on both sides. If the people there will not pay their yers properly, they should at least prevent these gentlementing up their loss by predatory inroads on English investors or mining rights. We mention these points because we believe though the cases to which we refer are of rare occurrence, they likely to slake confidence in the mines of a country that have also iming the cases to which we refer are of rare occurrence, they likely to slake confidence in the mines of a country that has aily sorely suffered by the depreciation of its immense and almost inited mineral resources. Everything indicates a new mining in the history of that unfortunate province; and it behoves the remment and the judges of Nova Scotia to sternly repress and muntenance any attempts that may be made to speculate on mining rights. If any case should hereafter s, we shall not fail to draw attention to the subject.

THE AUSTRALIAN IRON AND TIN MINES.

THE AUSTRALIAN IRON AND TIN MINES.

We have been favoured with an interesting communication upon size and the property of the Pont Pean Mines, in Brittany, if Wheel Penrose, in Cornwall, and whose name is well known his this country and in Australia as the inventor of a machine resultly used for saving of diamonds, fine gold, tin, and other reals. He states that Tasmania promises to become a rich group in the producing island. The deposits of iron, rich hematite and store, in various parts of the island have began to attract attentance property on the property of the Tasmara. The mines he visited a short time since belong to the Tasmacharcal Iron Company, and steps are being taken to work property on a large scale, with English capital, and every facivill be offered to those who find the money to take care that imagement is intrusted to men of good standing and sound chical experience. Judging from the ore he examined on the many's property, and the result of the assays made by Messrs. Bosov and Son, of London, and others, one might safely say the produce will be over 50 per cent. of metallic iron, and the nity of ore, so far as it can be seen, appeared to be very great; it would be imprudent to give even a rough estimate as to the billing of the safe produce will be over 50 per cent. of metallic iron, and the stity of ore, so far as it can be seen, appeared to be very great; it would be imprudent to give even a rough estimate as to the billing brief of the above. He had not time to visit their works, but from the saw and heard of the ore, it is a good deposit, and, like the libio for the company's ore, is free from sulphur and phosphorus.

at the awand heard of the ore, it is a good deposit, and, like the awand heard of the ore, it is a good deposit, and, like the awal Iron Company's ore, is free from sulphur and phosphorus. It always a sulphur and phosphorus. It always are supported by the facility of getting charters, flax, &c., and the proximity to a navigable river, where the can be shipped with great facility direct from a tramroad. For a support of the ore is much in favour of this new commercent properties. The tin mines recently discovered by Mr. James and Mount Bischoff, about 55 miles in a south-westerly directiful from the support of the ore is a the the lodes and alluvial tin drift, so as to be enabled to give particulars as to the probable result of this new discovery. It is the tin found in New South Wales and Queensland is principally an tin. Although tin lodes have been found in both places, flittle has been done up to the present to prove them in depth.

plittle has been done up to the present to prove them in depth, in he visited the tin-producing districts in New South Wales (Queensland, a few months since, the quantity of stream tin sent as the New England and Queensland diggings averaged, as near see an judge without statistics, at the rate of about 800 tons per the state of the stream of the second of the sec

to form an idea as to the future annual produce of either the alluvial deposits or the tin lodes; but he does not see any reason to fear that the tin production in Australia is likely to glut the market, particularly looking at the increasing demand for tin.

In conclusion, he remarks that the success of the iron and tin mines depends on their being managed by men of long practical experience and honesty of purpose.

experience and honesty of purpose.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug.7.—The Iron Trade of the South Staffordshire district has been somewhat improved since our last report, by the distribution of a few orders for bars, rods, and other classes of finished iron by leading Liverpool brokers. One of these orders comprises 300 tons of marked bars. Generally speaking, however, the condition and prospects of the trade must still be regarded as far from satisfactory, nor is any permanent improvement possible until substantial relief is afforded in the price of fuel, and other serious items in the cost of production. The pig-iron makers continue to quote all mine hot-blast 71. to 71. 10s. per ton; cold-blast ditto, 81. to 81. 5s.; part mine hot-blast 71. to 71. 10s. per ton; cold-blast ditto, 81. to 81. 5s.; part mine hot-blast, 61. 5s. to 61. 10s.; and cinder, 41. 15s. to 51. 5s. per ton. The present number of blast-furnaces in operation in the district is 94, yielding a weekly average of 9500 tons of pig-iron. The finished iron manufacturers continue to quote on the basis of 141. for marked bars, and 151. for sheets (singles). The Shropshire manufacturers of fencing-wire quote 141. to 141. 10s. per ton, at which price there is great firmness. The present number of puddling-furnaces in operation in South Staffordshire is about 1600. The colonial demand for galvanised roofing-sheets is less buoyant than recently reported.

The coalmasters of South Staffordshire are still quoting thick coal at 18s. 6d. for common, 17s. 6d. for lumps, and 10s. for slack, the rates being proportionate for the thin coal on the Wolverhampton side of the district. In the Cannock Chase district over 2000 miners are on strike, owing to the dispute on the weighing clause in the "special rules". Aug. 7.—The Iron Trade of the South Staffordshire district has been

ominers are on strict. In the dispute on the weighing clause in the "special rules." The Mid-Cannock Colliery Company have commenced sinking operations, and a few days ago Miss Gibbons, sister to the promoter, performed the interesting ceremony of turning the first sod. The area leased by the company comprises 1000 acres, at Runner Hill, about half a mile from Cannock. The sinkings at Fairoak and Sandwall are progressing steadily and the

1000 acres, at Runner Hill, about half a mile from Cannock. The sinkings at Fairoak and Sandwell are progressing steadily, and the boring at Huntington (Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company continues to present the most satisfactory indications. Ironstones of native produce remain at 25s, per ton for white, and 25s, for gubbin, the price not being affected by the large arrivals in the district of hematite, hydrate, and Northamptonshire ore.

The Dudley Institute of Mining Engineers have this week had an excursion to the Lancashire coal field, visiting the Ince Hall and other large collieries in the neighbourhood of Wigan. The plant and appliances astonished the visitors, especially in one of the shafts, where coal is being won at a depth of 700 yards, and in an atmosphere of 94°. Mr. W. Blakemore, the president of the association, accompanied the excursion, and suitably acknowledged the courtesies shown to the members.—[We shall give a detailed report of this interesting excursion in next week's Journal.] teresting excursion in next week's Journal.

The ironfounders in the Black Country are very fairly engaged on orders for Chili rolls, and other mill and forge machinery, but general

castings are only in moderate request.

In North Staffordshire the annual "wakes" have this week interfered with business to a serious extent; and as to demand and prices, there is no special feature since our report of last week.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Aug. 7.—There was no change in the price of tin on Monday, although there has been a fall in shares, and the market is now very dull. This, perhaps, is due to a feeling that although the stocks of tin in the hands of the smelters are small a rise in prices is not immediately to be expected. And certainly the announcements made of the quantities of Australian tin in the market are ominous; nevertheless, it is a fact that some who may be supposed best to know the turn the market is likely to take are not selling, but stocking. To be sure, the latter process does not always pay; the proceeds at a recent account would have been better than they were if there had been no holding back for a rise; still, that stocking was

there had been no holding back for a rise; still, that stocking was good policy appeared in the case in question to be clear enough, for no one believed that tin would be run down as it has.

We have had more instances of the damage done to mining enterprise by outside speculators. The fate that has befallen Great Wheal Busy, Rose United, and other mines, and that appears to be in store for yet more, has certainly been precipitated, if not caused, by them. A mine is started under good ausnices, a number of the shares come A mine is started under good auspices, a number of the shares come into the hands of speculators, a fall takes place, the latter rush to realise, timid investors sell or relinquish, the reduced body becomes overloaded with liability, and the concern stops. How this system

can be stopped is the question?

There are some crumbs of comfort. Such a one is the Dolcoath meeting, where, although the dividend was perforce reduced to 15s., meeting, where, although the dividend was perforce reduced to 15s., it was reported that the mine was looking as well as ever, that the whole of the costs were charged up to the last pay-day, and that exploration was steadily carried on. There is many a mine that might take a lesson from Dolcoath, especially in the closeness of the accounts. This is a point that has excited a good deal of discussion lately. Of course, there is some explanation of the apparent anomaly of allowing costs to run so far behind as they do in not a few mines, but the practice is certainly not reconcilable with good accountantcy, and the mines that do not follow it must stand better with the general public than those which do.

Another crumb of comfort is the statement that the bulk of the Australian tin is produced at a loss, and that consequently the sup-

Another crums of comfort is the statement that the bulk of the Australian tin is produced at a loss, and that consequently the supply from that country may be expected to diminish. This appears to rest upon pretty good authority. Taken in conjunction with the greatly diminished yield of the home mines, this must, sooner or later, tell upon prices. As we stated in our first paragraph, there are indications that those who have more influence in this matter than any others appear to believe that a step in this direction will not be long delayed.

Yet another ground for consolation may be drawn from the visit of the Mechanical Engineers' Institution to the county. They have or the Mechanical Engineers Institution to the county. They have now gone through it, and have made themselves practically acquainted with its interests, its appliances, and its wants. Some fruit must follow. It is the rule with the Institution to prohibit the publication of its discussions until the various speakers have revised the report. When that report is issued its value in connection with the mining interest of the county will be manifest. Now that the meeting is over we may indicate as its chief conclusions the need of such improvements in dressing as will render Red Rivers med of such improvements in dressing as will render Red Rivers valueless, the superiority of fixed over portable engines for general mining, the advantages of the portable for trial shafts, to replace horse-whims and to prevent delay, and the practical testimony borne to the pneumatic stamps and to two pieces of dressing mechanism that are really new to the district—Collom's jiggers and the knife-propeller buddle. The Cornish boiler, too, held its own, and some valuable hints were given with pregret to economy of coals—at a propeller buddle. The Cornish boiler, too, held its own, and some valuable hints were given with regard to economy of coals—at a works of the Messrs. Taylor's, in Frome, the ashes are actually washed and dressed. There are many heaps in Cornwall that at the present price of coal would pay well for this.

A mining case has turned up at the Bodmin Assizes. It was not of any great importance—an action for 50, by a mine captain, stated to have been promised him by a broker for his expense and trouble in obtaining a sett. The jury found for the plaintiff, but the defendant has leave to move for a new trial.

The True grandians have been considering the question of aban-

of any great importance—an action to be a promised him by a broker for his expense and trouble in obtaining a sett. The promised him by a broker for his expense and trouble in obtaining a sett. The Truro guardians have been considering the question of abandoned mine shafts. Dr Le Neve Foster has written to the board that he had observed numerous dangerous open shafts in Wheal Ramoth sett, Perranzalvulce, concerning which he had interviewed the eaptain of the mine and written to the secretary of the company, but he also deemed it necessary to acquaint the guardians with the matter. The clerk observed that he had replied to Dr. Foster's letter, directing that gentleman's attention to the Act of Parliament, pointing out in the first place that the lords are held responsible for these nuisances, then the miners, and, next, the board of guardians, so that two parties should be called upon to remedy the evil before the guardians.

Several matters connected with mining antiquities came before

the Royal Archæological Institute at their meeting at Exeter, just concluded. In a paper by Mr. R. N. Worth, "On the Ancient Mining Implements of Cornwall," he stated that the recorded history of

Cornish mines dated back at least 2000 years, and then introduced a state of things in which Cornwall was carrying on a large export trade to the East. But mining even then was a pursuit of great antiquity. The bronze period had been reckoned as dating back 3000 to 4000 years in Switzerland, and it was probable that the evidence afforded by the stream works at Pentuan and Carnon would throw back the mining operations of the county to an even-warlier date. Since mining commenced in Cornwall sufficient time had elapsed at least for the formation of 50 ft. of deposit, marine and fluviatile, in these valleys, accompanied by important changes of level. It was probable that the tin stream deposits of Cornwall were the first worked. For this purpose picks and shovels would suffice. Hence the almost entire absence in the county of stone hammers, found in such large quantities in the copper mines of Wales, Spain, Lake Superior, and Chili. Carew stated that the first mines were wrought with picks of holly, box, and hartshorn. The finest example of the latter was in the possession of Mr. R. W. Fox, F.R.S., and was found 70 years ago at Carnon, 40 ft. below the surface. Bronze celts were afterwards used, and iron picks of the present type appeared to be of considerable antiquity. The shovel was a streamer's chief implement; at first they were of wood, but afterwards were shod in iron in an exceedingly ingenious and at the same time costly manner, when compared to modern implements.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES.

Ruabon, Aug. 7.—The Journal is always open to chronicle events that are connected with our mining industries, wherever they are to be found; whether in close attachment with noted towns or if situated in other less favoured places, the attention given to passing be found; whether in close attachment with noted towns or if situated in other less favoured places, the attention given to passing occurrences of this nature is the same. On Monday last the town of Rhosllanerchrugog held its annual Horticultural Show in the Llanerchrugog Park, for the third time; and, although the weather was very unpropitious throughout the day, a large number of friends had come from some distance to the exhibition, and testified by their presence that the institution carries an influence of its own over a wide tract of country. The immediate locality mustered in full force, notwithstanding the rain; and some of the clite of the district were there; and the colliers too, who made the day a holiday in order to epjoy the "show" from beginning to end. The exhibits embraced several departments—garden productions by cottagers and amateurs, wild fruit and wild flowers, and industrial. In the latter section there were specimens of good mechanical drawing by Messrs. W. Hughes, J. Green, and others; and the work of Mr. Worthy, on the same subject, was pronounced e.ctva. Charles Prince and other blacksmiths showed samples of wrought-iron work. Some other parties produced hearthrug made of cloth clippings, flannel shirt, knitted stockings, and wool work; and, lastly, there was a piece of carved stonework by Lewis Usher. Many of the exhibitors are working men, and there was a hard pull between them and the amateurs in some case. The exhibition all through was a decided success, and reflects credit on the diligence of the promoters, of whom we may mention Mr. Crofton, Vauxhall Colliery; Mr. Fitch, Havod Colliery, and others.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Aug. 6 .- There was a slight rally in the Warrant Market at the Aug. 6.—There was a slight rally in the Warrant Market at the end of last week, and the closing price on Friday was 108s. Monday was a holiday on account of the Banks being closed. Yesterday the market opened steadily, and business was done from 108s. to 108s. 9d., which was the closing quotation. To-day the price opened firmly at 109s., but subsequently got weaker on account of a reduction being made in some of the makers' brands, and closed nominally at 107s. 6d. The shipments continue on a very moderate scale, but deliveries ex store still continue. The undermentioned are to-day's prices for makers' iron:—

G. M. B., at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).......11s. 9d......108s. 0d.

offices for interest	12 120121		2.0		2.0	
G. M. B., at G	lasgow (del	iverable alongsid	le)111s	. 0d	1089.	Od.
Gartsherrie		ditto	118			
Coltness		ditto	125		110	6
Summerlee	ditto	ditto	120		109	
Carnbroe		ditto	114	0	110	0
Monkland	ditto	ditto	112	6	109	
Clyde	ditto	ditto	112	6	109	0
Govan, at Bro	omielaw	ditto	112	0	109	0
Langloan, at 1	Port Dundas	ditto	122		109	0
Calder	ditto	ditto	120		110	0
Glengarnock,	at Ardrossar	ditto	115	0	111	0
Eglinton	ditto	ditto	111	0	109	0
Dalmellington	ditto	ditto	111	0	109	0
Carron, at Gra	ingemouth,	selected, ditto	120	0		
Shotts, at Leit	h	ditto ditto	117	6	110	
Kinneil, at Bo	ness	ditto	115	0	110	0
Bar iron	**************	***************************************	£	2 1	0 to £13	0
Nail rods		*********************		3	0	
		SHIPMENTS.				
Week ending	August 3, 18	72	*************		ons 14,4	94
Week ending	August 2, 18	73	*************		10,18	37
						_
Decrease		*******************	*************		4,30)7
Total decrease	since Dec. 2	5, 1872	**********		177,87	4
Imports of Middle	sborough pi	z-iron into Gran	gemouth:-			
Week ending A	August 3, 18	73			.Tons 3, 13	1
Week ending A	August 2, 18	72	**************	****	1,18	50
						-
Decrease		***********		• • • • •	1,9	1
Total decrease	for 1873			****	68	34

Now that the dispute between the mineowners and miners is virtually settled we may see a reduction in prices, which would be a boon to our manufacturing industries.

At a conference of miners held here on Monday, it was resolved to accept the terms agreed upon by the miners and minewners at a previous meeting, and which are embodied in the following concessions: —1. That the wood be all cut in proper lengths, and laid in the workman's working place for his use.—2. To remove Rule 55, which made it the duty of the working miner to examine his own place before commencing work at any time.—3. To take out the "12 feet in long wall," and substitute for it the "working place." —4. To take out the worlds "15 feet in stoop and room," and make it the "working place" as well.—5. And to add that it will be in the power of the employer and the employed to contract for the redding out of working places when they fall in.

Some o the miners' reports were couched in rather enthusiastic language; the Cleveland men "received the concessions with great satisfaction:" at Dreghorn they "were proud the masters had made such concessions: "while the Heywood men broposed three hearty cleers to the masters. &c. Before closing, Mr. Alexander McDonald congralated the miners "that if they had not got all they desired, they had got nearly all that reason dictated, and what the larger body of the workmen in Scotland would cheerfully adopt." A long discussion then took place with reference to the weighing clauses, and it was resolved that all the districts should be urged to see that the Act was put in force forthwith.

Gas coal, 30s. to 37s.; cannel, 42s, to 50s.; Boghead mineral, 62s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; steam and household coal, 15s. to 17s., all per ton f.o.b. UNPRECEDENTED LIBERALITY.—Mr. James Baird, of Auchmed-At a conference of miners held here on Monday, it was resolved to

den, the Scotch ironmaster, has paid over to a body of trustees, to be called the Baird Trust, the sum of 500,000l., to be applied for religious purposes in connection with the Church of Scotland.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Aug. 7.—The lead mines in Derbyshire are pursuing the even tenor of their way without making any stir or noise, the production being steady. The Mill Dam Company had a meeting at the mine, at Great Hucklow, a few days since, when a dividend of 5s. per share was declared. The colliers have been unusually busy for the time of year, and a larger tonnage has been sent to the metropolis than for several months past. This has been especially the case with regard to Clay Cross, Langley Mill, and Eckington. A very good business has also been done by the Great Eistern and the Midland Ruilways to the various districts through which their lines pass. The Bessemer Works at Dronfield are turning out a large squarity of rails, whilst some new collieries are being sunk in the district which is 1st becoming a very important one. The Sheffield Trades have undergone no change since last notice. The cultery branches are particularly quiet, and it is only the rail and plate mills and Bessemer establishments that may be said to be anything like busy. The Coal Trade of South York-shire is more active than usual for the time of year, there being an extraordinary demand for household qualities for the metropolis. Engine fuel and smelting coal and coke are in very good request.

PROPOSED COAL EXCHANGE FOR YORKSHIRE.—The adiourned

PROPOSED COAL EXCHANGE FOR YORKSHIRE.—The adjourned meeting of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers was held at Barnsley on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the erection of a Coal Exchange for Yorkshire, as well as rooms for the Institute. There was a good attendance of the members from various parts of the West Yorkshire and the South Yorkshire districts. Mr. W. P. Maddison, the President of the Institute, took the chair. The minutes of the sub-committee, as well as a report put in by that body, were read. From the report it appeared that meetings had been held at Barnsley. Leeds, and Wakefield, and communications had been opened up with Mr. Stewart, the Chairman of the South Yorkshire Coalowners' Association, and Mr. Tennunt, the Chairman of the West Yorkshire Coalowners' Association. Mr. Stewart was of opinion that the coalowners would be able to erect a built hing independent of the Mechanics Institute, who had invited them to throw in their low with them in the erection of a building. He threw out a suggestion, that the coalowners should be invited to hold their meetings at a building of that sort, which he thought they would prefer, to holding them at an hotel. He expressed himself as strongly in favour of the building being erected in Barnsley. Mr. Tennant was in favour of the erection being in Leeds, as Leeds and Barnsley joined the centres of the two great coal fields. Probably some neutral might be accepted. It was agreed that the matter should be again left in the hards of the sub committee and the gentlemen named; and on the motion of Mr. Beaumont, seconded by Mr. Smith, they were requested to continue their enquiries and investigations, and report to the members not later than the next annual meeting of members, but sooner if they could do so, the result of their enquiries.

DARFIELD MAIN COLLTERY—MECHANICAL VENTILATION OF PROPOSED COAL EXCHANGE FOR YORKSHIRE.—The adjourned

were requested to continue their enquiries and investigations, and report to the members not later than the next annual meeting of members, but sooner if they could do so, the result of their enquiries.

DARFIELD MAIN COLLIERY—MECHANICAL VENTILATION OF MINES.—It may be recollected that in October last the Darfield Main Colliery, citaate about four miles from Barnsley, chight fire by some slack being in too great proximity to the furnice, and which led to the whole of the works being shoded. Since that time a considerable number of men have been engaged in getting the water out and repriring the shaft. To ensure their safety, and maintain the ventilation in the shaft, a very powerful fan was constructed and put down by Messrs. Easton and Tattersall, of the Alexandra Foundry, Leeds. It has so far worked most admirably. It is 40 feet in diameter, and is connected or driven by a high-pressure horizontal-engine, made by the same firm: in fact, there are two engines, one being kept in reserve in case of accident. The fan is the most powerful one yet seen in Yorkshire, and whilst at work at Darfield has been visited by a large number of colliery owners and mining engineers, who consider it the best yet introduced for ventilating collieries at a comparatively moderate cost. On Wednesday last, Mr. Ackroyd, of the Morley Colliery, together with other coal proprietors and mining engineers, visited Darfield, for the purpose of seeing the fan. The results given were in the highest degree satisfactory, 20 revolutions per minute giving 0.6 water gauge: 30 revs., 12 w. g.; 40 revs., 22 w. g.; 50 revs., 30 revs., 38 w. g.; 61 revs., 41 w. g.; 65 revs., 51 w. g.; and 66 revs., 52 w. g.; 50 revs., 38 w. g.; 61 revs., 41 w. g.; 65 revs., 51 w. g.; and 66 revs., 52 w. g.; 50 revs., 38 w. g.; 61 revs., 41 w. g.; 65 revs., 51 w. g.; and 67 revs., 52 w. g.; 50 revs., 30 w. g.; 50 revs., 30 w. g.; 50 revs., 30 w. g.; 61 revs., 41 w. g.; 65 revs., 51 w. g.; 30 revs., 30 w. g.; 50 revs., 30 w. g.; 61 revs., 41 w. g.; 65 revs., 51 w. g.;

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 7.—There is hardly any perceptible improvement in the Iron Trade this week, but, on the whole, the aspect of things is somewhat more hopeful. It cannot be said that orders are coming in much more freely, but buyers evince a little more disposition to purchase. It is not because iron has become a drug in the market what more hopeful. It cannot be said that orders are coming in much more freely, but buyers evince a little more disposition to purchase. It is not because iron has become a drug in the market that they do not purchase extensively, but they still cling to the belief that prices must be reduced considerably. What reasons buyers have for such a belief is best known to themselves. It is certain that neither the present state of things nor that foreshadowed in the future, as far as can at present be penetrated, afford any basis upon which to found expectations of lower quotations. It must be expected that, so long as the cost of everything employed in the manufacture of iron is so high as at present, it will be impossible that makers can make any appreciable reductions in quotations for finished iron. And what prospect is there that the cost of the commodities alluded to will be lower in value? Indeed, the probabilities are to the contrary. The chunes are almost ten to one that cosi will be still elearer in the course of the next three months than it has been at all: and the labour market, both as regards iron-making and coal-raising, is far from being in such a state as to induce iron-makers or colliery proprietors to offer lower rates of wages. Still makers are everywhere disposed to meet their customers, and wherever it is practicable to make concessions in prices its done, but these are necessarily very sight. In a lower direction, however, further prices cannot go, and consequently it is to be noticed that nearly all manufacturers adhere frmity to the quotations they now ask. Of these it may be mentioned that in this district rails range from 1M. 10s. to 1M. 10s. At some of the works stocking is going on in preference to selling at unprofitable prices. The works, it is gratifying to find, are in good ecupicy, and during the past week the following exports have been effected:—Messina, 223 tons rail: Antwerp, 409 tons rail; Riga, 1709 tons rail; New York, 234 tons rail: Games, 300 tons rail; and Riga is a substa

and the second of the second of the state of the state of the second of the second of the state of the second of the second of the state of the second of the state of the second of the state of the st ease the further reactions of the henefit of the men, but it univer or the best reckned as a tenth for the henefit of the men, but it univer or the head of the reaction of the men have agreed to the arrangement: a considerable number of coalworkers in the Rhondda Valley continue to demand of their masters the same price for cutting the new as they have itterly received for cutting the old ton, and they have virtually been on strike all the week. Their unreasonable demands is rightly denounced by all right-thinking colliers, and they will, of course, have to give way. If they think that the present rate of wages is not high enough, let them ask for an advance in the naual way. But it cannot be denied that there are some men who are always glad to have some excess for keeping out of the pits, and if they work one full week they want to be idle the next. Then there is another point upon which they want to buse their reasons for striking: the adoption of the imperial ton will necessitate the removal of all present weighing machines, and this will, of course, take some time to accomplish. These striking men say we won't work any more until new machines are put up: but, again, they are discountenanced by the majority, who sake the more reasonable course of continuing work, and giving masters time to put up new machines. Some of the dissentients are, however, coming round, and it is believed that by the end of the week all will have agreed to accept the masters' terms. Work has been resumed at the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company's Colliery at Tredegar.

The men employed at the Llynvi Iron and Coal Works have pre-

requirements of the new mining Act. The subjects in which the candidates were tested were geology, ventilation, knowledge of the Act, steam-engines, and boilers—the new "Special Rules."

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

The general state of trade is extremely quiet; on the Aug. 7. Type and Wear the contrast is very striking between the present terms and six months ago. The demand for coal of all kinds is getting weaker, and considerable stocks are accumulating at some

getting weaker, and considerable stocks are accumulating at some of the works, while at many of them short time has also been resorted to. Steam coals can now be bought of excellent quality for less than 20s, per ton, and there is no particular demand for coal of any class. No. 3 pig-iron is quoted at 95s, to 100s, per ton, and manufacturing coal can be bought freely for 12s, 6d, per ton at the pits.

New coal winnings are in progress in many localities, and especially in South Durham. Several very extensive works are in progress there, and when we consider that these new winnings are now made on such a gigantic scale it is clear that the output of coal must be vastly increased. At Cambois Colliery, one of the finest steam coal works in Northumberland, during the last three working days of last week 4489 tons of coal were raised, which is equal to steam coal works in Northumberland, during the last three working days of last week 4489 tons of coal were raised, which is equal to nearly 1500 tons per day, and most of these new works alluded to are on a scale similar to Cambois. At the new winning, to be commenced immediately at Whitburn, the shafts are, we understand, to be not less than 21 ft. in diameter, and all the appliances on a scale in proportion. Mechanical ventilation with the Guibal fan has proved eminently successful here, and, consequently, continues to make good progress. A fan of moderate dimensions comparatively has been lately started at Brandon Colliery, in the Auckland district, and a large quantity of air is got by it. This fan is 35 ft. in diameter, and the enormous ventilation, amounting to 225,000 cubic feet per minute has been produced by it. Some elaborate experiments are to be made in a few days with the fan, in order to test its capabilities, and of which we will furnish a detailed account of the results obtained. It must be noticed that these fans, at (say) 35 ft. diameter, can be run at a very high speed—up to 70 revolutions per minute. The Lemielle ventilator erected at the Washington Colliery a few years ago has been taken out, and a Guibal fan is now liery a few years ago has been taken out, and a Guibal fan is now in course of erection in its place. This is to be regretted, as the Lemielle ventilator is considered by many engineers to be specially adapted for ventilating purposes where a high water gauge is to be asabled for ventrating purposes where a light water gauge is to be used; it is, in fact, a powerful ventilator, but perhaps the greatest objection to it (for there are other objections made to it) is the great difficulty experienced in keeping the bearings right, as the main shaft is vertical and the mining apparatus heavy; this has proved a difficulty of a row service and the difficulty of a very serious nature.

The Prize Essay—Practical Mining.

SECOND ESSAY-PART VIII.

PISTONS.

On Quick and Sampson's principle, because they require no stopping for constant packing, and keep the cylinder much truer and cleaner than the present method, they economise fuel, giving in-creased power, pro-luce a better vacuum, the friction is decreased to a minimum, and are of less cost.

VALVES. Husband's patent four-beat valve, because there is no shock from its action, greater area for passage of water, equal wear of beats, &c. I have known them to be in position for five and six years without

requiring any attention or repairs.
PITWORK.
As described, for its simplicity and easy action.

BOLLERS.

The cylindrical one-flued type, or Cornish boiler, well clothed, provided with Galloway tubes, and feed arrangement, as described. WATER POWER

Should be utilised, and when we know that valleys in France have been dammed up to the height of 50 metres, and vast quantities of water are stored for the summer months for supply of innumerable factories along the aqueduct, we readily perceive how backward miners are in this country in putting into operation this great source of power. Catch-water reservoirs might be constructed in numerous districts in Conywall, where the contour of the country is emigratly. districts in Cornwall, where the contour of the country is eminently adapted for the prosecution of such structures. With this power we utilise numerous adaptations and appliances—water-wheels, turbines, hydraulic pressure pipes and machinery, &c., as described.
WINDMILLS
Will, no doubt, ere long receive some attention.

HOISTING ENGINE.
A pair of horizontal engines, the cranks of each connected with the

A pair of nonzontal engines, the cranks of each connected with the same winding drum, and fixed at quarter stroke. See description.

SKIPS.

The best I am acquainted with is Phillip's patent, now in extensive use in the western mines; it is supplied with catches in case of fracture of the rope, and is too well known to need any description here (also kibbles). See "hoisting" for tramroads and wagons, guided shafts, and safety cares, speed, and supply any lighters.

guided shafts, and safety cages, speed, and sundry appliances for engines, &c.

ROPES.

Wire ropes are superior to chains or hempen ropes, round wire Wire ropes are superior to chains or hempen ropes, round wire ropes preferable to flat ditto, and steel wire ropes most preferable, but they do not seem to have had that attention which is required. All wire ropes ought to be kept from the influence of the weather, and moderately clean, not as in many instances, as I have seen them, daubed, no one knows how thick, with a substance called grease, which often is more injury than good; being so dirty, of course, inspection is out of the question. This dirt will harden on the rope in places forming knots, or bunches, and this, if not removed, will have the same effect as a bandage would around the rope, which was the cause of the Cannock Chase Colliery accident in 1867. This bandage of hemp was placed there by the engineman to show when was the cause of the camboak chase context actions in 1802. This bandage of hemp was placed there by the engineman to show when the cage was opposite a certain level, and by continually running to and fro over a small pulley, and under the drum, also of small diameter, the constant bending broke off the wires. The worn and broken parts are not discovered until an accident occurs; a little good clean tallow mixed with Stockholm tar would preserve the rope much better, and be far more economical than loading it with black and impure stuff many removes from grease. We might here digresses and impure stuff many removes from grease. We might here digres

motion in the coffer the tin, when separated from its make no time to settle, and to be crushed to slime, but is disclard soon as it is reduced to the required size to pass through the consequently, most of the tin is found at the heads of the strip, much less passes off in slimes than with the old method of ing; this result was confidently expected, and has nowbesness realised.

REVOLVING STAMPS.

realised. REVOLVING STAMPS.

To those who prefer sticking to an older method, the described for the described stamps is not to be recommended at all.

drudge stamps is not to be recommended at an.

STONE-BREAKER.

Blake's, because of its great strength, non-liability to get a repair, and passes through a large quantity of good work.

ROLLS,

Of sizes as described, with trommels and elevators,

Dingey's patent pulveriser for grinding roughs is, no doubt yet introduced for this purpose.

TROMMELS.

TROMMELS.

See description—Ore-dressing MACHINE.

JIGGING MACHINE.

Petherick invented the hydraulic jigger; all others are destroom this, and his jig, with the Kley shide motion, is best, bear of its simplicity, sureness of action, and speed at which the state of put out. BUDDLES.

put out.

The convex, or outward flow, ordinary round Cornish build, general purposes, I hold to be best; but Borlase's is a good build and may be profitably employed in gold mines, where a quantiron pyrites is found among the stuff.

SEPARATORS.

Hunt's patent ore separator is a machine to be recommended works off a large quantity of stuff, require little powerly.

works off a large quantity of stuff, require little power, and water economically.

water economically.

ROCK-BORING MACHINE.

Burleigh's, because of its lightness and adaptability for fits the levels of metalliferous mines, and speed of boring. This may be minently adapted for shaft sinking, and if more attention paid to sinking the shafts straight, and putting in the skip with precision, less repairs would be required, and less power sumed. Modern miners are now driving levels larger than his which will admit of the machine being used with ease, all produce good ventilation, as well as working way; it is not economy to be working in a constrained attitude, the ordinate economy to be working in a constrained attitude, the ord or roadway should be 7 ft. high by 4 ft. wide, the dim hered to strictly, and the level kept with great accuracy. supervision in this respect is always amply repaid, and is a in the end. Of course circumstances will alter dimension given, and the ever varying character of the mineral veins, experiences. given, and the ever varying character of the inherent veins, espin Cornwall, call for the judgment and skill of the agent, a with a view to the safety of the mine, but also as to thee of its work. See description of machine. Rockboring will become universal, and we should not despair of yet perfections of the perfect of tunnelling machine also suitable to metalliferous m

GAS IN MINES
Is practicable, and cheaper than candles. See description. dressing-floors should be lit by gas.

REPORTING.
We should resume the good old practice of duty reporting; fa well-known fact that most of our mine machinery is no after as it should be, and the management of the engines such skilful hands as most machinery in foreign mines, there can be nothing more disgraceful than for engineers employers to appoint unqualified, ignorant men to work important machinery in the mine. This is not economy, as in of many mine engines will prove to the initiated they are n a good duty, and are not kept in repair; therefore, wasta and tear are much larger than if competent attendants we ployed and properly paid. There should also be a proper decount kept of work turned out by stamps and each machine. periodical assays of the tailings and other data tabulatelina kept for that purpose. Those tables of duty, assays, and obshould form a portion of the infomation supplied in the rept the publication of such facts would be exchanged, and the mu various machines and processes be so sifted that it would raise mining from being a speculation to a safe investment.

I have now spoken of most subjects connected with Best int Machinery. The questions requiring a reply was firstain ledge of the most approved description of machinery and to Descriptions are given as near as may be expected without its of drawings. Secondly, the names of the most reputable merits with a description of the manufacturers, which have make it celebrated? If we may judge by the work turned out by live and Co., Hayle, Cornwall, it would seem to indicate that this are the most celebrated hydraulic and mining engineers in Eagle as hydraulic engineers witness the colossal machines erected for are the most determined and mining engineers in mass as hydraulic engineers witness the colossal machines recteding supply of water to London, which are almost universally also Three-fourths of the water supply is raised by engines excell kept in repair by this company and other works as described with reference to mining machinery. I have seen almost a known appliance of any merit turned out from these exists works at Hayle; their reputation is acknowledged in every mix country that I have been in and among the numerous engineers. works at Hayle; their reputation is acknowledged in every multiplication of pumping and winding engines, patent, and other stating machinery and every kind of machine, apparatus, and took enumerated here, suitable for developing a large mining professional the machines at home and abroad; that which I have commended need no testimonial from me, they are too wellkes but the results of the continuous working of those machines at obtained by a week's ramble through our western mines. For such prices as could be attached to descriptions of machiners such prices as could be attached to descriptions of machiner herein described, would be so unreliable that they would be misleading, and even a fair approximation could only be arise after each appliance had been properly specified, and togoins' detail with anything like precision would entail an amount of his not justified by the provisions of this essay. Any respectables facturer would supply such information on receipt of specifical which meant bona fide business.

BRONFLOYD. -J. Davis, Aug. 6: Settings for August: No.35

D M

NORTH WALES, NEAR DOLGELLY.

MARSH has been favoured with instructions to SELL,

MOST VALUABLE FREEHOLD,

MOST VALUABLE FREEHOLD,

MOST VALUABLE FREEHOLD,

of the FARMS known as BERTH LLWYD, PENRHOS UCHA, PEN
sof the FARMS known as BERTH LLWYD, PENRHOS UCHA, PEN
sof the FARMS Known as BERTH LLWYD, PENRHOS UCHA, PEN
soft the FARMS KNOWN AS THE WEST OF THE STATE OF

sof an invalue of Personal Sections in the must of the morth Wales.

In Yorth Wales.

In Yorth Wales.

In property is equally desirable and picturesque, and will be more property in the particulars which are in course of preparation, and may be noted in the neighbourhood; of A. M. Dunkop, Esq., Brynmawr, preserver, of Messrs. Barber and Hvones, Solicitors, Bangor; anolymeter, Fonster, and Frene, Solicitors, 23, Lincoln's Innerson Duxlop, Bryant, and Natuon, Land Agents and Surveyors, chambers, Victoria-street, B.W.; and at Mr. Maesn's offices, 54, 56.

SRS. MASON, SONS, AND KNIGHT, 18, NEW BRIDGE

ISAL:

I IRON MINE, in North Cornwall, near Wenford Bridge, the
I IRON MINE, in North Cornwall, near Wenford Bridge, the
I railway leading to Wadebridge. This property will shortly
the beautiful and Cornwall Railway, and the one can then
the beautiful and Cornwall Railway, and the ore can then
the railway trucks. This mine is now producing a splendid

te ore.

Georgia County of the Cornwall Minerals Railway runs through onto sexellent facilities for shipment on either coast. The shafts and there are engine and boiler-houses, workshops, and offices.

ANTHRACITE COAL PROPERTY.

LES COLLIERY—3:00 acres.

MINERAL ESTATE.
COAL FIELD IN YORKSHIRE, intersected by the Great

DING COLLIERY, now doing 400 tons per diem, and capable of SETE IRON MINE, in South Wales, close to rail, and near Cardiff.

already into the mine. IRON MLES, near ST. AUSTELL. — These mines have been ig for some years, and would form an excellent investment for a or for the formation of a company. It is on application at the offices, as above.

NEW FOWEY CONSOLS.

REW FOWEY CONSOLS.

SES. MASON, SONS, AND KNIGHT are instructed TO SPER, at par. a FEW SHARES in the NEW FOWEY CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

lies are not returning a splendid quality of ore, and being worked by or expenses are reduced to a minimum.

are reduced to a minimum. Isols set it about one mile square, and contains four copper stuff in which is far above the average quality. The profits

e nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

Sons, and KNIGHT having personally inspected this property,
mmend the same to their clients for investment. See mine

commin.

amples, and analyses of the ore can be inspected at the offices
for the Company: South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.
street, E.C.

MINING MACHINERY

CYDERSIGNED have FOR SALE a LARGE STOCK of CONDRAYD MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, including EMPHYS ENGINES, from 70 in. cylinder downwards; WINDING EMPHYS ENGINES; BOILERS, from 6 to 12 tons each; PTTWORK, of Comish CRCSHERS; STAMPS AXLES; from FLAT RODS, and other in general use in mines, &c. F. W. MICHELL AND CO.

LUABLE OULARRY PLANT,

ALL BLACK OSCILLATING ENGINE, mounted on cast-iron plate,

gird cylinders, and 12-in. Hy-wheel, complete; about 6-horse power.

ROMPRESSORS, complete.

REAT RECEIVER, with valve, complete.

REAT PUMP (the Special).

GUAGES.
WHEEL TURBINE, with friction pulleys, intermediate shafting,

on WATER PIPES.

HEEL, 6 ft. diameter. ROPE PULLEYS and STANDS, with a long length of wire rope. WING CHAIN.

MANS.

100FING SLATE.

rener Fort Madoc, and can be inspected upon application to Josh.

1, Civil Engineer, of that town.

particulars, apply to the under-signed, to whom offers are to be sent the morning of the 23rd instant.

the morning of the 23rd instant.

the Engine, complete, can be given separately, and there is no obligite highest or any tender.

JAMES HEYS ATHERTON, Accountant.

lidings, 16, North John street, Liverpool, August 6th, 1873.

E OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE. OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

1 SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a lERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The pit risk deep to the seam containing the best description of Cannel. There seams of good coal (the first being King Coal, only 14 yards under it) beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile irom a railway also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the sease, royalty, rent, and outlay small for a probable get in a few weeks will yet an almost fabulous profit, render the present undertaking one the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers, opprietors.

Q. E. D.," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool

TIN AND COPPER MINE.

TIN AND COPPER MINE.

LESSEE of an EXTENSIVE and VALAUBLE MINING DEFRTY, situate in one of the best mineral producing districts in the conswall, and the state of an INFECENTIAL GENBROWALL, seeks the ASSISTANCE of an INFECENTIAL GENBROWALL one of the subject of the subject of the state of the value of about feeting, when the price was from 30 to 50 per cent. less than it is now. Stringd, an immense quantity of tinstuff would be available for stamp-monthly returns of tin could be regularly made. Exerty adjoins mines which have paid the adventurers immense profits, like avantage of being near a sea port. The particulars, and reports from the most eminent mining authorities, M.E. PRARCE, Biscovey, Par Station, Cornwall.

MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND

NORTHUMBERLAND.

E LET, ON LEASE, with immediate possession, the Mark the latter and NewBIGGIN ROYALTIES the former about d the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

anworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W.B. Lead Mines, and has a yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is un-

ninian, apply to Joseph Dodds, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens, tes, London, S.W., and Stockton-on-Tees; or Mr. Thomas J. Brwick, i. Queen-square, London, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

TO BE SOLD.

MENGINE, 163 inch cylinder, high pressure or condensing working trim, with foundation stones, complete.

TABLE ENGINES, for SINKING, MINING, or GENERAL TREASES, from 10 to 30-horse power, IN STOCK, or in PROGRESS OF

BADGER AND SON, ENGINEERS, ROTHERHAM.

SALE, TWO FIXED, or WHARF STEAM CRANES, e been tested with 10-ton loads, and are specially adapted for agons. They are equal to new, having been only two years in 1 by others of greater power. In addition to their being com-test, all the working parts are in duplicate. The jibs are 21 ft. 25 ft. 6 in. high. The cranes are very quick in action, all the performed by steam-power. They will be disposed of together information, apply to Messrs. W. E. McLARRN and Co., 30, RenfieldIn the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.— TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the West Drake Walls Mine, situate in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Tuursday, the 14th day of August instant, at Twelve olock at noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, either together or in lets, the INTEREST of the said COMPANY in the LEASE, by virtue of which its mining operations have been carried on, and also the undermentioned MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, VIZ.:—

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, VIZ.:—

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, VIZ.:—

MACHINERY SINE 9 ft. stroke in equinder and 7 ft. stroke

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, VIZ.:—
40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. stroke in shaft, with BOILER, 12 tons; balance bob; 75 fns. of 11 in. pitwork, with connections; 10 fm. shears, with two sheaves; horse whim, with beam and stands; 40 fms. 11 in. rods; 70 fms. bucket rods; 130 fms. 2½ in. wive rope; 60 fms. 7 in. capstan rope; 10 fms. 3½ in. new rope; 40 fms. 2½ in. chain; 75 fms. iron stave ladders; 50 fms. launders; dynamite; powder; safety fuse; leather; about 7 owts, steel borers; 2 owts. grease; 4 dozen ibs. candles; 4 winzekiboles; wood house; tube 24 ft. long; double and treble iron blooks; shovels; picks; pick hilts; carpenters' bench; 2 4 ft. sheaves; india-rubber valve; 35 in. smiths' bellows; anvil, vice; saw; dag; Norway and other timber (new and old); wheelbarrows; new and old iron; and a variety of other effects in general use in mines.

To view the same, apply to Mr. RICHARD MICHEL PASCOE, at the Mine; and for further particulars to—GE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

or further particulars to—
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 2, 1873.

[IN CHANCERY.]

1870. T. No. 27. TEAGUE TEAGUE.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause "Trague v. Teague," with the approbation of the Vice Chancellor Wickens,

v. TEAGUE," with the approbation of the Vice Chancellor WICKENS,

BY MR. HENRY BRUTON,

The Person appointed by the said Judge, at the Angel Hotel, at Colerond, in the county of Gloucester, on Friday, the 22nd day of August, 1873, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in Three Lots, certain COLLIERTES.

Lot 1.— WO FREEHOLD COTTAGES, and the following SHARES in certain FREEHOLD COAL MINES, namely,—

Lot 2.—TWO THIRD PARTS or SHARES of WIMBELOW or WIMBERRY OF HOPEWELL LEVEL COLLIERY.

Lot 3. -TWENTY-SIX FORTY-EIGHTH PARTS or SHARES of the POTLID LEVEL COLLIERY, and certain LEASEHOLD PIECES of LAND held there-

Particulars and conditions of sale (gratis) of Messrs. Bruton, Knowles, and Bruton, Albion Chambers, King street, Glouester: of Messrs. Webb, Srock, and Burt, II, Argyli street, Regent-street, London; of Mr. Tom Goold, of Newhham, Gloucester, Solicitor: of Messrs. Rogerson and Ford, of Chambery-lane, London; and of Messrs. Chamber, Son, and Rawlins, of 66, Gresham House, Old Broad street, London, Solicitors.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY IN CORNWALL.

E. RICHARDS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Golding's Hotel, Callington, on Thursday, the 14th August, 1873, at Three o'clock in the continuous of their lands), the FREEHOLD ESTATE OF TRESELLYN,

FREEHOLD ESTATE OF TRESELLYN,
Situate in the purish of ALPARNUN, CORNWALL, comprising about 174 acres
of land, with very extensive rights of common.
The Tresellyn Tin Mine, which is now in work on this estate under a grant at
1-15th dues, and a minimum rent of £30, is believed to be of great prospective
value, the sett being bounded on the cast by the Wheal Vincent Tin Mines, now
deservedly attracting much notice, and comprising several of the Tresellyn lodes.
The tenant, Mr. Alforn, will show the property; and further particulars may
be obtained of Mr. John Dawe, Lend Agent, Trevadlock, Lewannick, Launceston;
of Mr. T. H. Ladd, Solicitor, Matlock-Bath, Dertyshire; or of Mr. Henry
Caunter, Solicitor, Liskeard, Cornwall.—July 36, 1873.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.
BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER MINES, NORTH BOVEY, DEVON. 8ix Miles from MORETON HAMPSTEAD, and Seven Miles from NEWTON ABBOT RAILWAY STATIONS.

M ESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, 1873, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS,

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS,

At BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER MINES, in the parish of NORTH BOVEY, DEVON, viz.:—WATER WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, 5 ft. breast, with pump, crank, 9 heads stamps, cast iron axle, horses, frames, &c., complete: 4 heads stamps for stamping rows; 3 5 in. 9 ft. pumps, 2 5 in. 6 ft. ditto, 4 12 in. 6 ft. ditto, 1 5 in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 9 in. 9 ft. ditto, 4 12 in. 9 ft. ditto, 2 13 in. 9 ft. ditto, 2 13 in. 9 ft. ditto, 2 13 in. 9 ft. ditto, 2 14 in. 7 ft. ditto, 1 8 in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 10 in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 16 in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 13 in. 6 ft. ditto, 1 10 in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 13 in. 6 ft. ditto, 1 14 in. 5 ft. ditto, 1 10 in. 6 ft. ditto, 1 12 in. 6 ft. ditto, 1 13 in. 6 ft. ditto, 1 14 in. 5 ft. ditto, 1 14 in. 7 ft. sinking windbore, 1 6 in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 11 in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 6 in. 1½-ft. matching, 1 9 in. 4 ft. ditto, 6 ft. in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 11 in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 6 in. 1½-ft. matching, 1 9 in. 4 ft. ditto, 6 ft. in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 6 in. 1½-ft. matching, 1 9 in. 4 ft. ditto, 5 ft. 8 in., 1 ft. plunger poles, several hundred fathoms 1½-in. and 2½-in. round and 2½-in. square horizontal rods, about 12 tons tram iron rails (2½ in. by 5 ft. 8 in.), tram saddles, tram wagons, winze kibbles, 34 ft. shears, 3 capstams, several round buddles, in good condition, with launders, &o., 3 capstams, 2 buddle wheels, wood sheds, quantity of pulley wheels, bucket rods, hammered iron, T gudgeon, 4 bobs, hauling machine, 2 pendulum stands, shaft tackies, ladders, 2 crab winches, skip, hauling machine, 2 bendulum stands, shaft tackies, ladders, 2 crab winches, skip, road timber, hummered and other rod plates, rope pulleys, pump yokes, staples and glands, 30 in. smiths' bellows, quantity of ½-in., ½-in., and other chains, large quantity of useful wrought iron, and wrought and cast scrap iron.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Auctioneers, residing at Tavistock, on or after Wednesday, the 6th day of August.

Refreshments at Two o'clock.

DATE OF SALE ALTERED FROM THE 7TH TO THE 21st OF AUGUST.

DATE OF SALE ALTERED FROM THE 7TH TO THE 21ST OF AUGUST.
NORTH WALES, IN THE COUNTY OF FLINT.

THE CILCEN HALL ESTATE, comprising about 2000 acres of land, together with very rich LEAD and IRON MINES, LIMESTONE QUARRY, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE MINERALS underlying the property.

MIGHE of the VALUABLE MINERALS underlying the property.

MESSRS. HARDS AND VAUGHAN (in conjunction with M. W. DEW, of Bangor) are instructed TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on Thursday, the 21st of August, 1873, at One o'clock, in Lots, the very VALUABLE and IMPORTANT FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY, known as the

CILCEN HALL ESTATE,

Comprising about 2000 acres of arable, pasture, and wood land, situate in the parishes of Cilcen, Ysceifiog, Nannerch, Halkin, and Northop, in the county of Flint, within a short distance of Mold, Chester, and Denbigh, and within, six, three, and two hours' journey respectively of London, Manchester, and Liverpool. The Mold and Denbigh Railway runs through the estate, and the two stations of Nannerch and Rhydymwyn are equally conveniently placed.

The lots will comprise a small but very desirable RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, known as Plas yn-Llan, situate in the picturesque village of Nannerch, with superior family residence, and most substantial outbuildings, standing in its own grounds: numerous detached and eligible farms, in good cultivation, among the principal of which are Cilcen Hall, Gledlon, Groesfford, Tyn-y-Caeau Caeau, Hendre Figillt, Liettyreos, Pen-y-bryn, Coed-y-Mynnydd, Trimie, Siamber Wen, Fron Maul, Gwrych Bedw Pentre, Cefn, Llyn, right of sheepwalk on the Halkin Monatain, &c.; a rent charge of £109 18s. 5d., secured upon the Mold and Denbigh Railway; two public-houses, water mills, cottages, and the whole of the rich and valuable minerals, a portion of which are being most successfully worked by the North Hendre Lead Mining Company, the Lilleshall Iron Company, the Hendre Lime Company, &c.

There is good shooting on the estate.

Hendre Lead Mining Company, the Lilleshall Iron Company, the Hendre Lime Company, &c.
There is good shooting on the estate.
This valuable and important property is particularly worthy of the attention of capitalists, as if offers not only the ordinary attractions of a landed estate, but the almost absolute certainty of great mineral wealth underlying the whole of it, which by a judicious outlay could be made to realise a very large and progressive income.
The estate may be viewed, and particulars, plans, and conditions of sale had of Messrs. Field, Son, and PULLEY, Solicitors, Norwich; of Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, and CO., Solicitors, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.; of Messrs. SALE, SHIPMAN, and CO., Solicitors, 28, Brook street, Manchester; of Mr. W. Dew, Land Agent, Bangor, North Wales; at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester; the Bull, Denbigh; the Black Lion, Mold; the Belvoir, Rhyl; the Auction Mart, London; and of Messrs. Wards and Vaughan, Land Agents and Auctioneers, 62, Moorgate-street, Lendon, E.C.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD IRONWORKS,

TO BE SHORTLY OFFERED BY AUCTION, the BRIERLEY HILL and NINE LOCKS IRONWORKS, belonging to the New British fron Company, and now in full work, situated on the Birmingham Canal, at the top of the Nine Locks, Brierley Hill, to which there is a very large frontage. They consist of THREE POWERFUL ENGINES, FIVE ROLLING MILLS, and TWO FORGES, MANAGER'S HOUSE, OFFICES, &c., with a surface area of about 54 acres.

or about 0 1/2 acres.

It is intended to offer the land and erections in one or two lots, independently of the engines and machinery, which the purchaser will have the option of taking at a valuation. realuation.

The premises are well suited for a cable work, or any other large manufacturing

The pennses at purpose.

There is a good supply of coal in the immediate neighbourhood.

There is a good supply of coal in the immediate neighbourhood.

Particulars may be had of Messrs. Freshfirld, Solicitors, 5, Bank-buildings, London; Messrs. Homfray and Holberton, Solicitors, Brierley Hill; or Mr. John Bateman, Auctioneer, Dudley.

THE BURLEIGH ROCK DRILL.

THE BURLEHGH ROCK DRILL. with all accessories complete, and in duplicate, fitted with 6-horse power high-pressure steamengine, air compressor, and receiver, and about 600 ft. of 2½ in wrought-from piping, tested to 100 lbs. pressure, &c., &c. The machinery is nearly new, having been used only for a month on trial, and may be inspected by intending purchasers. For particulars of price and orders to view, apply to Großer Joachik and Co., &t. Andrew House, 28, Cornhill, London, E.C.; or to Mr. John Williams, Taltesin, Cawligenship.

SALE OF CAST-IRON GUNS AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH. WAR OFFICE, 5, NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS, S.W., TH AUGUST, 1873.

THAUGUST, 1873. (

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Segretary of State for War is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of about FIVE THOUSAND TONS of CAST-IRON GUNS, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where all information and Forms for Tendering may be obtained, on application to the Controller.

The tenders are to be delivered at the War Office, 5, New-street, Spring Gardens, S.W., on or before Tuesday, 19th August, 1873, addressed to the Director of Contracts, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Guns."

THOMAS HOWELL, Director of Contracts.

In the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster. Liverpool District.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862; in the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1867; in the MATTER of the COURT OF CHANCERY OF LANCASTER ACT, 1850; and in the MATTER of the COURT OF CHANCERY OF LANCASTER ACT, 1864; and in the MATTER of the SPANISH ZING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are THE CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 15th day of September, 157-1, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBIS or CLAIMS, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to Henry Bolland, of No. 10, South John-street Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, accountant, the official liquidator of the said company; and it so required by notice in writing from the said official liquidator are, by their solicitors, to COME IN and PROVE their said DEBIS or CLAIMS at the office of the District Registrar, situate at the Municipal-buildings, Dale-street, Liverpool aforesaid, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved. Friday, the 28th day of September, 1873, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the said office, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1873.

WHEAL TRELAWNY MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ALL CREDITORS and ALL OTHER PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the undertaking catled the WHEAL TRELAWNY MINE, lately worked and carried on in the parish of Mcameniot, Cornwall, and the affairs of which are now being wound-up and liquidated, are hereby REQUIRED to SEXD in writing the PARI ICULARS of such CLAIMS, to me the undersigned, W. J. LAVINGTON, the Secretary of the Mine, and one of the Committee of Liquidation, on or before the 3st day of August, 1873, after which date the Committee of Liquidation will PROCEED to DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said MINE amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shan then have had notice.

By order of the Committee of Liquidation,
W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.

Dated this 23d day of July, 1873.—14A, Austinfriars, London.

GOLD MINING PROPERTY TO BE SOLD. TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of an extensive GOLD MINING PROPERTY, consisting of 250 mining areas (each 250 by 150 ft.), or 215 acres, situate at LA WHENCETOWN, NOVA SCOITA.

The plant includes a CRUSHING MILL of 10 stamps, with foundations for

10 more stamps.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th day of August next, under sealed covers, addressed to Mr. W. M. Woodward, 7, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, from whom further particulars may so obtained.

The vendor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

BRAICH DU QUARRY, near FESTINIOG.

BRAICH DU QUARRY, near FESTINIOG.

N CONSEQUENCE of the Bala and Festiniog Line of Rails, which passes within half a mile or the quarry, having passed through both Houses of Parliament, the Proprietors are anxious to develope the resources of this VALUABLE QUARRY, and are prepared to TREAT WITH CAPITALISTS for LEASING, WORKING, or SELLING the same.

The slate and slates made at this quarry are well known for their strength and durability, and now that a line of rail will connect it with all portions of England, the production being unlimited, and the machinery also embracing ite most recent improvements, warrant the company in stating that rarely does such an opportunity offer for profit able investment.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. A. FORREST, 58, Lime-street, Liverpool.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, bordering on the London and North-Western Railway, and close to a shipping port. There are several shafts partially sunk, some requiring to be sunk still deeper, but operations stopped for want of capital. There are four seams of good house and steam coal proved in an area upwards of 400 acres of surface. Holder will sell the entire, including the present plant (not sufficiently powerful for sinking further) for £4000, but would prefer taking a PARTNER, who would advance the necessary capital for half profits, which in the present state of the coal trade are almost fabulous.

Address, "Vulcan," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS. FOR SALE, a FREEHOLD BEST FIRE-CLAY and TERRA-COTTA WORKS, complete, with nearly new PLANT for GRIN DING and WORKING the CLAY. STEAM ENGINE, DRYING SHEDS, KILNS, &c., capable of producing 21,000 bricks weekly. It is situated in the midst of other flourishing like works, with coal at low figures, and has rail and water accommodation on the site itself. The clay produces the most superior white-facing bricks, ornamental terra cotta works, &c. With £800 an energetic man can here make a genuine fortune.

OLLIERY RAILS FOR SALE (NEW), and Co., London.

Apply to Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

BLAKE'S STONE BREAKER.

FOR SALE, a SECOND-HAND ONE, in good condition. New last year. Price £56.

May be inspected on application to Mr. RICHARDSON, Engineer and Iron Founder, 93, Charles Henry-street, Birmingham.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 18 in. high-pressure HORIZONTAL ENGINES, for winding, fitted with slot-link motion. First-class pair of engines.—Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

DOILERS ON SALE.—THREE two-flued BOILERS, 24 ft. by 7 ft
THREE EGG-ENDED BOILERS, 30 ft. by 5 ft.
THREE TWO-FLUED BOILERS, 32 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in.
Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, Vulcan Foundry, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 15 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINES, with slot link motion. Will be sold cheap.

Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Boiton.

ONE PAIR of 15 in. VERTICAL ENGINES, very strong.— Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton. N SALE, ONE 60-horse BEAM CONDENSING ENGINE, made by Hick and Co., with CORNISH EOILERS, to suit.

Address, H. Parkinson, Foundry street Boiler-works, Bolton, Lancashire.

ON SALE, ONE 25-horse power double-cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted with slot-link motion for winding.
Also, 30-horse power double-cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE.
ONE 20-horse power double-cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE.
Will be sold cheap, and are in first-class order.
Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street Boiler-works, Bolton, Lancashire.

ONE 10 in. TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, 4 wheels coupled.—
Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street Boiler-works, Bolton, Lancashire ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. diameter, two flues through each. Safe at 60 lbs. pressure working.

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ORIZONTAL ENGINES, of most approved construction, from 8 to 60 in. cylinder, for WINDING AND GENERAL PURPOSES.
Some good secondhand HORIZONTAL ENGINES ON SALE, single and in pairs, from 14 inches to 20 inches cylinders, suitable for winding, &c. GOOD BOILERS of all sizes.
CREASE AND CO., 38, CONGREVE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

WELVE-INCH HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE, with ## 6 ft. drum; a first class engine; ready—cheap.
THOMPSON'S PATENT ROAD STEAMER, withtwo5½ in. cylinders, copper fire-box, India-rubber tyres, only worked six months, all latest improvements—

cheap.

BOILERS: One 28 ft. by 7 ft., double flued; two 31 ft. by 6 ft., single flued—all now working at 5 i bs., recently tested to 100 lbs. pressure. Being replaced with others to work very high pressure.

LATHES, DRILLS, ENGINES, and all sorts ENGINEERING TOOLS ready

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FOR SALE (ready for delivery), a high-class 18-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with reversing gear, suitable for winding,

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Also, a 25-horse power, with or without PIT WINDING GEAR.
FOR SALE, SEVERAL SECONDHAND PORTABLES, with NEW MORTAR
MILLS, 5 to 9 feet pans.
Also, combined VERTICAL ENGINES and MILLS for GRINDING SLAG

Also, combined VERTICAL ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRONWORKS,

AND HAMMER MILLS, ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY,

have been purchased by

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,

Who are in a position to MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS of ENGINEERING and FOUNDRY WORK, SHOVELS, and MINING TOOLS of every description; and have had a large experience in preparing MACHINERY FOR FOREIGN MINES,

As well as selecting mechanics to erect the same.

N., M., AND Co. have always a STOCK OF SECOND HAND MATERIALS.



Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION," held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1855; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867 and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.



THERADE PASSING THROUGH THE AND CO. CLAIM TWO SUCH SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

For Excellence and Practical Success of Engines



Represented by Model exhibited by this Firm.

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HAYLE, CORNWALL,
HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
AND 115, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

MANUFACTURES OF
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING
MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.
SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES.

PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES
STEAM CAPSTANS; and CRUSHERS of various sizes. BOILERS, PIT
WORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
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THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, by previous application at either of the above addresses.

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IMPROVED STAMP



PATENT

FOR STAMPING GOLD QUARTZ, TIN, AND OTHER ORES. The grateway is extended, discharge loubly increased, and power economised. May be inspected in full work, on pplication to Captain Tregay, Redruth, Cornwall, who is PREPARED to TREAF for GRANTING LICENSES rits use, or to SUPLY the MACHINES.

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STEMMERS, PRICKERS, CHARGERS, AND SCRAPERS,

Which have been tried and found to answer the purpose, are
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JAMES WHITFIELD,

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BENNETTS' SAFETY FUSE WORKS, ROSKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING PURPOSES,
Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.

W. BENNETTS, having had many years' experience as chief engineer with Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse of every variety of his own manufacture, of best quality, and at moderate prices.

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SEPARATION TROMMELS. JIGGING MACHINES,—Continuous and automatic. CLISSIFIERS. SHAKING TABLES. BUDDLES. PERFORATED PLATES,—For Trommels, Jigging Sieves, and Stamps' Grates. SACH'S ROCK-DRILL,—As used at Altenberg, Commern, Saarbruck, and Musen.

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LYNN, GALBRAITH, MANN, AND CO., VALE OF CLYDE ENGINEERING WORKS, IRVINE,

TENDER FOR ALL KINDS OF
MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHT WORK, ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS TOOLS, HYDRAULIC, SUGAR, AND MINING MACHINERY, BOILERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, RAILWAY AND CON-MACHINERY, BOILERS TRACTORS' PLANT, &c.

Drawings, Plans, and Specifications prepared for New Works and Buildings and Special Machinery designed for Chemical, Copper, Lead, and Oil Works.

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PATENT RECIPROCATING CRUSHER Is the SIMPLEST and BEST PULVERISER in existence. It will do BETTER

WORK, and MORE OF IT, on same power than any other yet invented.

Apply for terms to GEORGE GREEN, Aberystwith; or to the patentee,
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MAY BE SEEN AT WORK AT GREAT DARRENMINE, NEAR ABERYSTWITH.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANIES

CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH RICKARD'S PATENT AMALGAMATING CONCENTRATORS,

For the REDUCTION of GOLD and SILVER ORES, SLIMES, TAILINGS, CALCAREOUS, ARGILLACEOUS, and other LIGHT GANGUES, having a tendency to CARRY OFF FLOAT GOLD, FLOURED AMALGAM, QUICK. SILVER, and PRECIOUS METALS, which resist amalgamation by all methods of treatment hitherto in use: and for CONCENTRATING SULPHIDES simultaneously with recovery of MERCURY and AMALGAM from TAILINGS.

Apply to—

MR. JOHN A. ILBERY,

25, FINSBURY PLACE, E.C., Where a Working Model may be seen, and all particulars obtained. Latest results have extracted 97.8 per cent. of assay contents of gold quartz, and per cent of silver from tailings rejected by a noted silver mine in the United States.

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The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron
Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and
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Offices of the Review: Middlesborough-or-Tees (Royal Exchange); London
land 19, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; Newcastle-on-Tyne (60, Grey-street)

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W. and S. FIRTH undertake to CUT, economically, the hardest CANNEL, ANTHRACITE, SHALE, or ORDINARY COAL, ANY DEPTH, UP TO FIVE FEET.

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BRITISH DYNAMITE COMPANY

(LIMITED), Having erected extensive works at ARDEER, AYRSHIRE, near GLASGOW, with all Mr. NOBEL'S RECENT IMPROVEMENT for the MANUFACTURE of DYNAMITE, are prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS, to any extent, for HOME CONSUMPTION and EXPORT.—All communications to be addressed to the Head Offices of the Company,—

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JOHN DOWNIE, MANAGER AND SECRETARY,

WOOD ASTON AND CO., STOURBRIDGE

(WORKS AND OFFICES ADJOINING CRADLEY STATION), Manufacturers of

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Also CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, and RIGGING CHAINS, IRON and STEEL SHOVELS, SPADES & FORKS, ANVILS, VICES, SCYTHES, HAY and CHAFF KNIVES, PICKS, HAMMERS, NAILS, RAILWAY and MINING TOOLS, FRYING PANS, BOWLS, LADLES, &c., &c.

Crab Winches, Pulley and Snatch Blocks, Screw and Lifting Jacks, Ship Knees, Forgings, and Use Iron of all descriptions, STOURBRIDGE FIRE BRICKS AND CLAY.

Hewcastle Daily Chronicle. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.—PRICE ONE PENNY.

Hewcastle Weekly Chronicle.

(ESTABLISHED 1764.)

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.—PRICE TWOPENCE

The Publisher of the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle" and of the "Newcastle Weekly Chronicle" begs to direct attention to following declaration as to the circulation of these two newspapers.

The average circulation of the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle," as declared before the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastled Tyne, up to June 18, 1873, was

35,534. From the detailed statement herewith annexed of the circulation of the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle" since that date it will seen that the average circulation is upwards of

Copies per day, which is believed to be

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PROVINCIAL DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The circulation of the "Newcastle Weekly Chronicle" is upwards of

Copies per week, and it is believed to be

EQUAL TO ANY OTHER PROVINCIAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SAME PRICE.

CHIEF PUBLISHING OFFICE:-

CHRONICLE-BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BRANCH OFFICES:-

50, HOWARD STREET, NORTH SHIELDS, NORTHUMBERLAND. DEAN STREET, SOUTH SHIELDS, DURHAM. 154, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND, DURHAM. 14, BRIDGE STREET, MIDDLESBOROUGH-ON-TEES, YORKSHIRE.

DECLARATION of GEORGE NESBITT, Public Accountant, Fellow of the Manchester Institute of Accountants:—

I. GEORGE NESBITT, of 11, Cross-street, in the city of Manchester, in the county f Lancaster, Public Accountant, do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

of Lancaster, Public Accountant, do solemnly and sincerely declare:

1. That I have had produced to me, and have examined, all the publishing books and accounts, and the invoices and receipts for paper supplied by the manufacturers, from the Twenty-fourth day of March to the Fourteenth day of June, 1873, to the proprietors of the Newcastle Dally Chronicle and the Newcastle Werkely Chronicle Newspapers, which are printed and published at the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and elsewhere.

2. That the number of copies of the Newcastle-Dally Chronicle, printed and published at the Publishing Office in Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, from the Twenty-fourth day of March to the Fourteenth day of June, 1873, amounts to

2,558,490

3. That the said number of 2,558,490 copies of the said newspapers, so printed as aforesaid, gives for the period of Seventy two Days, being the number of publishing days between the said Twenty-fourth day of March and the Fourteenth day of June, an average of

35,534

COPIES PER DAY.

That the number of copies of the Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, printed and published at the Publishing Office in Westgate road, Newcastle upon Tyne aforesaid, from and with the Twenty-niuth day of March to and with the Fourteenth day of June, 1873, amounts to

378,250.

5. That the said number of 378,250 copies of said Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, so printed as aforesaid, gives for the period of Twelve Weeks, being the number of publishing weeks between the said Twenty-ninth day of March and the Fourteenth day of June, an average of

31,521

COPIES PER WEEK.

And I make this solem declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament intituled an Act for the more Effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary caths."

GEORGE NESBITT, F.M.I.A.

GEORGE NESBITT, F.M.I.A. sclared at the Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, this Sixteenth day ine, 1873, before me.

e me.

RICHD. CAIL, Mayor,

One of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the borough and county of Newcastle upon Tyne.

The Number of Copies of THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICL

Printed during the week commencing June 16 was ON MONDAY JUNE 16 ... 41,700 JUNE 17 ... 36,50 ON TUESDAY . ON WEDNESDAY ... JUNE 18 ... ON THURSDAY JUNE 19 ... 550
ON FRIDAY JUNE 20 ... 550
ON SATURDAY JUNE 20 ... 550

TOTAL NUMBER FOR SIX ISSUES

The Number of Copies of

THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICS Printed during the week commencing June 23 was

ON MONDAY JUNE 23 ... 4000 ON TUESDAY ... JUNE 24 ... 509 ON WEDNESDAY ... JUNE 25 ... 509 ON THURSDAY June 26 JUNE 27 ... 4000 ON FRIDAY ... ON SATURDAY ... JUNE 28 ... 40.00

TOTAL NUMBER FOR SIX ISSUES 271,000

The Number of Copies of

THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONIC Printed during the week commencing June 30 wss

ON MONDAY JUNE 30 ... JULY 1 ... ON WEDNESDAY JELY 2 ... ON THURSDAY JULY 3 ... ON FRIDAY JULY 4 ... ON SATURDAY JULY 5 ...

TOTAL NUMBER FOR SIX ISSUES

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JUMPER AND STAND FOR

QUARRYING AND SINKING.

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A. WARRINGTON, THOMAS

CO-PATENTEE OF "THE POWER-JUMPER,"

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENT FOR

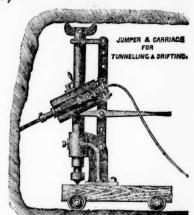
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MINING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Rock Drills, Coal Cutters, Air Compressors, Winding and Pumping Machinery, Steam Boilers, Stone Breakers, Quartz Crushers, Stamps, &c.



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CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES,

6 to 27-horse power. For steep inclines and curves. SHIPS' ENGINES.

Hoisting, cooking, and distilling. Passed for half-water.

MARINE ENGINES AND BOILERS,

For light screw and paddle steamers, ships, boats, &c.

STEAM WINCHES,

With or without boilers and connections.

DUPLEX PRESSURE FANS.

APLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

STATIONARY ENGINES, 1 to 30-horse power. No building required.

STEAM CRANES. 14 to 30 tons. For wharf or railway.

HOISTING ENGINES. 10 cwts, to 15 tons. With or without jib.

TRACTION ENGINES. 6 to 27-horse power. Light and heavy.

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The ORIGINAL Combined Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN, in 1855. EACH CLASS KEPT IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRF.

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FRANCIS MORTON & CO., LIMITED, LIVERPOOL, Manufacture, in Galvanised and Corrugated Iron,

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M & CO'S PATENT IRON ROOFING TILES OR SLATES ARE IN

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specific to the capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are capable of carrying 6, 8 SPECIAL FAVOUR FOR TEMPORARY COVERING,

They require considerably less framework to carry them than ordinary slates or tiles. ILLUSTRATEL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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TER WEIGHING MACHINES.

RI, WAGON, AND RAILWAY TRUCK WEIGHBRIDGES, with a without the "Improved Relieviny Apparatus."

F-CONTAINED WEIGHBRIDGES, requiring no masonry or

EF-INDICATING and other Weighing Machines for Colliery

The "Calculator," specially for Contractors, Storekeepers, Bolt-makers, &c., indicating the weight by count or the count by weight. (No loose weights required.)

STEEL YARDS, &c.

WEIGHING PLANT, of any power or dimensions, to the standard of all nations.

CONTRACTOR TO RAILWAY AND OTHER COMPANIES, FOR MAINTAINING WEIGHING MACHINERY.

Globe Foundry is One Minute's Walk from the Pendleton' Bus Office, and Four Minutes' from Pendleton Railway Station.

Established 1844.

WHITLEY PARTNERS, RAILWAY WORKS, LEEDS,

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND LICENSEES,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

MAKERS, by Special Machinery, of PATENTED MECHANICAL INVENTIONS, comprising numerous Labour-saving Appliances and Economisers of Fuel and Motive Power.

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AND MEDAL AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867, "For Improved Construction, Excellence of Material, and Superior Workmanship."

AND MEDALS AT THE MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1872. Also, THE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AT LEEDS AND LYONS IN 1858, 1868, AND 1872.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PEET'S VALVES, CONSEQUENT UPON LARGELY INCREASED SALES.

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For list of same see German Official and "Eritish Section" Catalogues.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, COLLIERY OWNERS, SINKERS, QUARRYMEN, RAILWAY, AND OTHER CONTRACTORS.

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THE BRITISH DYNAMITE COMPANY (LIMITED), the Sole Proprietors of NOBEL'S BRITISH PATENTS for DYNAMITE OF BAFETY BLASTING POWDER, has APPOINTED JOHNSON AND CO., TRINDLE ROAD, DUDLEY, their DISTRICT AGENTS for North and South Staffordshire, East Worcestershire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Cannock Chase Districts. PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES

FOR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES, COLLIERIES CONTRACTORS, IRONWORKS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., from a superior specification, equal to their first-class Railway Engines, and specially adapted to sharpcurves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short notice from—

MESSRS. BLACK, HAWTHORN, AND CO. LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY ENGINE WORKS, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

THE DON LUBRICATING OIL

IS 40 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ORDINARY KINDS,

AND QUITE AS GOOD AND DURABLE.

It is absolutely free from the very common defect of gumming.

Mr. Hewlett, of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, says:—"I have used it for wo years, and find it to answer exceedingly well for lubricating purposes."

Trials may be made at our risk.

AGENTS WANTED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

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NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

THE MINING SHARE LIST. PRITISH DIVIDEND MINES

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.	10000 Aberystwith,* s-l, Cardigan	0 0
Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Clos. Pr. Total divs. Fer share. Last pair 1500 Alderley Edge, Cheshire* 10 0 0 11 11 8 0 5 0 Apr. 187. 20000 Alle-v-Crib. I, Talybont* 2 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 6 Feb. 187.	3 50000 Ballycummisk, c, Schull 2	0 0 — 8 0 —
30000 Bampfylde, c, i, mn., Devon* 1 0 0 534 534 534 0 2 0 0 2 0 June 1873	3 12000 Bedford Consols, c, Tavistock	6 0 34 36 34
18000 Boscaswell Downs, t, c, St. Just 3	5000 Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	7 6 2 134 2
4000 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh 1 16 0 2 8 6 0 4 0 Mar. 1873 3348 Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn 4 15 11 21/2 23/2 21/2 4 16 3 0 12 6 0ct. 1873	2 20000 Brynambor, l, Cardigan	0 0
Soo Botallack, f, c, St. Just Soc Soo	3 30000 Brynn,* t, St. Austell 1 3 30000 Burrow & Butson, * t, c, bi, St. Agnes 1 3 30000 Burrow & Butson, * t, c, bi, St. Agnes 1	0 0 214214 214
6000 Cath. & Jane, L. Penrhyndendraeth 5 0 0 6 0 7 6 0 7 6 June 1873 2450 Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan† 19 14 9 18 18 19 11 17 0 0 7 6 Jun. 1873	3 6000 Bwadrain, s-l, Cardigan* 3 1: 5094 Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan* 4 1:	2 6 — 0 0 —
10240 Devon Gt. Consols, c, tavistock 0 12 0 2 2/2 116 10 12 0 4296 Delocath, c, t, Camborne	3 12000 Cae Gynon, l, Cardiganshire*† 2 30000 Caldbeck Fells, l, Cumberland* 2 256 Calvadasek Redwith 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0 0 1 1/4 1
6144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleeri 2146 22 1474 14 19 0 0 2 0 Oct. 1872 300 East Darren, l, Cardiganshire 32 0 0 213 10 0 1 0 0 Apr. 1873	2 14000 Caradon and Phænix Consols, c 1 (2000 Cardiganshire Old Bog, l* 2 10	0 0 214 2 214
5000 East Pool, 7, 5, 110gul 0 7 6 - 0 1 0 May 1818 2800 Foxdule, I, Isle of Man*† 25 0 0 - 80 15 0 0 10 0 Sept. 1872	695 Carzise, t, s, Crowan	6 6
\$950 Gawton, c, Tavistock	10000 Cathedral, t, c, Gwennap* 1 10 3000 Cefn Brwyno (llm, to £5) 4 10	0
5908 Great Wheal Vor, f, c, Helston† 40 0 0 4½ 4 4½ 15 19 6 0 2 6June 1872 6400 Green Hurth, f, Cumberland* 0 6 0 0 16 0 0 4 0May 1873	6000 Cefn Consols, l, Flintshire* 5 0 10000 Central Van,* l, ld, Llanidloes 5 0 24000 Court Grange s l Cardiganshire 0 2	0 0
1024 Herodsfoot, <i>l</i> , near Liskeardf	24051 Crenver & Abraham*† (25949 sh. £1). 2 0 15000 Cwm Bychan,* s.l, Montgomery 1	0 12 14
400 Lichurge / Cardiganshire 18 15 0 556 10 0 1 0 0 Mar. 1873	15000 Cwm Nant Ddu, * l, Montgomery 1	0
2784 Lovell, f, Wendron 3 0 0 - 0 12 0. 0 4 0. Apr. 1878 9000 Minera Mining Co., l, Wrexham* 5 0 0 35 30 35 62 13 8 0 10 0. May 1873 20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, cl. c, l* 7 0 0 5½ 55½ 0 8 0 0 3 6 July 1872	128 Cwmystwith, l, Cardiganshire! 60 0 15000 Deer Park, t,c, Tavistock 2 0	0
2000 Mining Co. of Ireland, cf. c, i* 7 0 0	6000 Denvighshire Consolidated, l* 3 0 280 Derwent Mines, sl, Durham 300 0 556 Ding Dong, t. Gulyal	0 4 3 4 0 —
5694 Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth	12000 Dolwen Consols, l, Cardigan* 1 0 6500 Drake Walls, l, c, Calstock 5 0	0 =
6000 Feminis, c, Linkinhorne 4 3 4 - 39 19 10. 0 4 0. Nov. 1872 1772 Polherro, c, St. Agnes 15 0 0 - 12 6. 0 5 0. Mar. 1872	10000 Dunsley W. Phænix, t, Linkin	0 2 7 7 8 7 8
173 Folleerry, G. G. agues 10 00 — 110 0 010 0 0ct. 1870 1800 Prince Patrick.* 5-4, Holywell 1 00 — 0 3.0 20. June 1873 1120 Providence, C. Unv Lelantt 12 6 7 9 59 104 12 6.0. 10 0 Sept. 1873	512 East Basset, c, Redruth';	0 9 11 13
12000 Roman Gravels, l, Salop*	4000 East Chiverton, I, Perranzabuloe 5 5	6 0
1000 Shelton, c_i , f , f . Austell 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	3000 East Dolcoath, t, Illogan	0 =
6000 South Darren, l, Cardigan 3 6 6 1 1 6 0 1 6 Nov. 1870 242 Spearne Moor, t, St. Just 38 17 9 17 5 0 0 10 0 June 1872	4000 East Gunnislake and So. Bedford, c. 13 13 50000 East Llangynog, l, Montgomery* 2 0	0
940 St. Ives Consols, f. St. Ives 1910 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5000 East Llangynog, /, Montgomery* 2 0 10000 E. Nant y-mwyn, */, Brecknockshire. 1 12000 East Folhero, /, c, ½, 8t. Agnes. 2 5510 East Seton, c, Camborne. 2 6000 E. Tywarnhalle and Croft Prince, t, c. 0 10	0 16 16 16 0 16 16
25000 Terras, t, St. Austeli* 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 6 Oct. 1872 6000 Tineroft, c, t, Pool, Hogant 9 0 0 43 45 47 45 3 6 1 0 0 July 1873	6000 E. Tywarnhaile and Croft Prince, t, c. 0 10 15000 East Van, t, Llanidloes 5 0	0 4 41/4
15000 Van, /, Llanidloes* 4 5 0 40 37 39 10 7 0 0 16 0 June 1873 3600 W. Chiverton, /, Perranzabuloet 10 0 0 8½ 7½ 8½ 52 10 0 0 5 0 June 1873	15000 East Van, /, Llanidloes*	0 1714 16 17 0 34 36 34 6 34 35
242 Spearne Moor, f. St. Juste	12800 Excelsior, t, c, Stoke Climsland	0
1295 Wheal Kitty, f, St. Agnes	15000 Florence, t, Perranutinoe*	0 2½2½ 2½ 0 0 1½1½ 1½
10000 Wheal Mary, t, 8t. Dennis* 5 0 0 5½ 5½ 0 1 0 0 1 0 Jan. 1873 1024 Wheal Mary Ann, t, Menhenoit† 10 0 0 0 6 74 5 6 0 2 6 June 1873 1024 Wheal Online t St June 1873	10000 Franco Consols, t, c*	0 1%1% 1%
12000 Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	12000 Fronvelian, t, Mont. 4000 sh. 5s. pd. j 0 12000 Furze Hill, t, Tavis. 1 0 5000 Gem, t, Whitchurch 2 10	0
15000 Wheal Tregoss, * t, Roche	12500 Gilfach, s-l, Llangadock	0 =
FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.	12800 Florence and Tonkin United* i.	0 23
	4096 Great Caradon, c, St. Ive	6 36 1/2 1/4 0 = S
10000 Battle Mountain, *c, (8240 part pd.) 5 0 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 Nov. 1612	10000 Great Mountain, s-l, Carnarvon*	0 = 0 =
1600 Birdseye Creek, g, California	1000 Great Caradon, c, St. Ive 5 5 20000 Great East Foxdale, t, Isle of Man 1 0 30000 Great Harvest, t, c, St. Austell* 1 0 10000 Great Mountain, s-t, Carnarvon* 0 15 22500 Great No. Laxey* (7500 pref.)* 1 0 2000 Great Retallack, s-t, b, Perranzabulos 3 8 25000 Great Snaefell, t, Isle of Man 0 12 10655 Great Snaefell, t, Isle of Man 0 12 10655 Great Snaefell, t, Isle of Man 0 12 10655 Great Snaefell, t, Isle of Man 0 12 10655 1000	6 14 14
20000 Cape Copper Mining, *† So. Africa 7 0 0 23\(\frac{2}{3}\)\(\frac{2}3	40 Great Trevegean, t, St. Just	0
3000 Central American Association 1500 Chicago, *, Utah*	4400 Gt. West Chiverton, s. 4 (8000 shares). 2 10 25000 Great West Van. 4, Cardigan* 2 2 0 4998 Great Wh. Lovell, t, Wendron 2 8 15000 Grogwinon, t, Cardigan* 2 2 0 10240 Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c 5 4 12000 Gwydyr Park, t, Llanrwat 1 9 6000 Hobb's Hill (£2), t, 8t. Neot* 2 0 1 12000 Isway, t, Scotland' (£1 shares) 0 15 6000 Keswick United, t* 5 0 16000 King Arthur, t, Tintage 1 0 6000 Lady Ashburton, c, s.t, f, Callington 0 1 10 12000 Lady West Stape 2 10 12000 Lady well, *t, Slapp 2 10 12000 Lady well	0 2 13/ 2
76162 Don Pedro North del Rey* 1	10240 Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c	0 1/4
2352 Eldorado, 9, A Ova Scotta 50000 Emma, 9, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.) 20 0 0 3½ 4½ 4½ 3 12 0 0 6 0 Dec. 1872 70000 Emplish and Australian, cf S. Aust. 2 10 0 2½. 1½ 2½ 2 7 3 0 2 6 Mar. 1873	6000 Hobb's Hill (£2), t, St. Neot*	0 31/4 3 31/4
15000 Ferguson, g, California* 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 April 1872 10000 Flagstaff, s, Utah* 10 0 0 101/2 10½ 10½ 4 2 0 0 5 0 July 1873 10000 Flagstaff, s, Utah* 5 0 May 1873	16000 King Arthur, s, l, Tintagel	0 =
2000 Fortuna, t, spant 1 0 0 1 2 4 0 2 4 0 4 Oct. 1872 5000 Gold Run, hyd 1 3 0 1 2 4 0 2 4 0 0 6 June 1873 65000 Kapunda Mining Co. Australia† 1 3 0 1 2 4 0 2 4 0 0 6 June 1873	12000 Ladywell,* l, Salop 210 2500 Levant, c, t, St. Just 50 10000 Llangroon Deplich 200	0
23560 Eberhardt and Aurora, s. Nevada*† 10 0 0 6 5½ 5½ 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 July 1871	10000 Llanarmon, Denbigh	0 =
7837 Lustraman, Fortugal (Lustraman, Fortugal (Lust	50000 Llyny-Pandy, l* 1 0 0 900 Marke Valley, e, Caradon* 4 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 11%
8000 Meuntain Chief, 6, Ctan 10 0 2 3 0 0.1 4 6. Sept. 1572 18000 Preussiche Ber & Hutten, cl., i. 30 0 0 21 18 21 13 13 11. 0 19 6. June 1573 10000 Pontgibuud s-l, Francet 20 0 0 21 18 21 13 13 11. 0 19 6. June 1573 40000 Richmond Consols, 8, Nevada*† 5 0 0 656 656 654 0 40 0 0 4 0 April 1572 44000 Richmond Consols, 8, Nevada*† 5 0 0 656 656 654 0 40 0 0 4 0 April 1572 12000 Soottish Australian Mining Co.*† 1 0 0 155. 154 154 8 per cent. May 1573 112500 Sierra Puttes, g, California*† 2 0 0 3 36 38 38 38 1 4 0 0 2 0 June 1573 112500 Sierra Puttes, g, California*† 4 0 0 5 476 576 11 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	17000 Llywernog, l, Cardiganshire	2 =
44000 Richmoni Consols, s, Nevada*† 5 0 0 6½ 6½ 6½ 0 4 0 0 4 0 April 1872 12000 Scottish Australian Mining Co.*† 1 0 0 1½ 1½ 1½ 8 per cent May 1873	25000 Mount Dalby, s-l, Isle of Man* 1 0 6 6144 Nangiles, t, c, Kea. 9 5 6 4000 Nanty, l, Montgomeryshire* 1 0 6) X X X
112500 Sierra Puttes, g, California"; 2 0 0 34 34 35 1 2 35 31 36 36 36 36 36 37 37 37 37 37 38 37 38 39	2000 Nant y-Ricket, c, l, Montgom	8% 9%
500 Westphalian, s-t, c, Prussia	8000 New Dolcoath, t. c. Camborne* 3 0 0	3 21/4 3
NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES. Paid. Last Pr. Clos. Pr. Last Call.	2450 New Cook & Ritchen, r., Camborne 1 1 0 0 25000 New Dale, l. Staffordshire 1 0 0 8000 New Dolcoath, t. c. Camborne 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11/1/1/1/1/1/
Shares. Mines. Penal. Last Pr. Con. 17. Des Con. 18. 10.000 Anglo-Argentine, g, s.** (15 per cent. Preference)	5000 New Rosewarne, c, Gwinear 3 2 0 3000 New Silver Rake, s, Flintshire 8 0	114114 114 514514 514
20000 Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria	3000 New Noewarle, c, v, wheat 3) = 114 114 1
3000 Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)	4096 New Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron 4 13 6 1200 New Wh. Seton, c, Camborne 35 16 8	1 1
35000 Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	5610 North Busy United, t, c, Kenwyn 2 56 5610 North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan 4 1 5	1/4 3/4
6000 Clifton, s, Colorado* 5 0 0 reb. 1012 10000 Crescent, g, Plumas County, California* 10 0 0 Pully pd June 1872	10000 North Pool, c, Illogan*(Reserve 2500) 2 0 0 1000 North Rosewarne, c, Gwinear 5 5 0	3 21/4 3
10000 Cumos, g, standard 10000 Douglas, s, Georgetown, Col. 5 0 0 Fully pd. 17800 East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares) 2 0 0 Fully pd. 1871 1872	695 North Hoskear, c, Camborne 71 9 0 12000 North Tankerville, l, Salop 1 0 0 8000 North Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth 1 0 0	11/11/11/11/11
35000 Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California* 5 0 0	5936 North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes 3 0 1 12000 Old Batholes, * i, Salop	0 1%1% 1%
5000 General Brazilian, g 1 0 0 Fully pd. 1000 General Brazilian, g Fully pd. 10000 Goetzel Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col 7 0 0 Fully pd. 1201 1201 1201 1201 1201 1201 1201 120	1200 Old Bottle Hill, t, Plympton 1 0 0 27000 Old Treburgett, t. (.4.9000 pref. 10s. fpd) 1 0 0 15000 Oola Hills, t, c, Limerick 1 0 0	¾ ½ ¾ 1
40000 Holcombe Valley, 9, "California" 3 0 0 April 1873 10000 Hudson, 9, California" 1 0 0 Fully pd.	3000 Parbola, t, c, Gwinear	3/4 3/4
20000 Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	1731 Penhale Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston	234 2 234
50000 Javali, g. Nicaragua	15000 Penrhyn, l, Carnarvonshire 200 50000 Penrhynhal, l, e, Gwennap 200 150000 Penrhynhal, l, e, Gwennap 200 150000 Penrhynhal, l, e, Gwennap 200 150000 Penrhynhal, l, e, Gwennap 200 1500000 Penrhynhal, l, e, Gwennap 200 150000 Penrhynhal 200 150000 Penrhynhal 200 150000 Penrhynhal 200 150000 Penrhynhal 200 150000 Penrhynhal 200 150000 Penrhynhal 200 15000 Penrhynh	11/1 1/1
165000 London and California, g**; 2 0 0	16000 Perkins Beach, l, Salop* 1 0 0 6000 Perran Consols, t, Perran 2 2 0	
**************************************	17000 Old Troburgett, s-l, (d. 1000 pref. 10s.f. pd) 1 0 0 1 15000 Old Hills, l, c, Limerick	X X X 1
14000 Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., * N. Scot. 2 0 0	2000 Polcrebe, c, Hayle 5 10 0 1000 Polhigey Meor, t, Wendron 3 10 0	=
New Zealand Kapanga, 7, Coromandel 1 0 0	2000 Prideaux Wood, t, Llanivery	
10000 Newfoundland, '	3877 Redmoor, c, t, Callington	×
Social Parties, q, s, 3evana and reduced 4 0 0 3 24 25 35 Fully pd.	3000 Restaura, 5, 10perary 3 00 3877 Restmoor, 5, 4 Callington 3 00 12000 Rhydtalog, s-l, Cardiganshire 1 0 0 12000 Rose United, l, c, Redruth 4 0 0 1000 Rose United, l, c, Redruth 4 0 0 2898 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, l, 4 2 6 4	½ ½ ¼
\$6000 Ries, g, Colombia* (4000) issued)	8000 Rosewarie United, c, t, Gwinear	74 /2 74
2500 Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada* 10 0 0 4½ 4½ 4½ Pully pd. 2000 Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta*† 10 0 0 4½ 4½ 4½ Pully pd. 25000 Ras Pedro, c, Chill* 2 0 0 3½ 3 3½ Fully pd.	6123 South Condurrow, t, c, Cambornel 6 5 6 120 South Devon, f-c., Tavistock	61/1 51/4 61/4
30000 Santa Barbara, g, Brazil 0 7 6 Mar. 1872 15000 Saturn, t, Utah 6 0 0 Fully pd.	3000 Russell, st, Newymbridge	
10000 Silver Plume, s, Colorado" 1 0 0	2000 South Kit Hill, ', Callington* 1 0 0 12000 South Lisburne, 'i, 'd', Cardigan* 0 12 6 700 South Margaret', Ludywan 1 10 0 2500 South Merllyn, 'l, Flint* 2 0 0	= =
Monest	700 South Margaret, t, Ludgvan	
2500 St. John del Rey, Brazil** 2600 Star of Nevada, ** (12000 issued) 2 0 0 - Fully pd. 2600 Star of Nevada, ** (12000 issued) 2 0 0 - Fully pd. 2600 Tecoma, *, Utah* 1 0 0 0 5½ 6 6½ Fully pd. 2600 Thornhill Reef, 9, Australia* 1 0 0 1½ 1½ 1½ Fully pd. 2700 Tutah (g. st.) 28 7 8 2½ 2 2½ May 1868 2400 Utah, g. st., Utah* (£6 sh.) 4 0 0 2 1½ 1½ Fully pd. 27600 Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia 1 0 ½ ½ ½ Fully pd. 27600 Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia 3 0 0 - Fully pd.	12000 South Pinemax, t, c, Liminoral	11/411/4 11/4 11/4 11/4 11/4 11/4
1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6000 South Tolcarne, t, c, Camborne 0 13 6	1 X i

NON-DIVIDEND MINES. Shares. Mines. Faid, Last Pr. Clos. Pr.		NON-DIVIDEND MINE	5-continued
25000 Aberdaunant, l, Llanidloes*	1 0 0 254234 254	Shares. Mines. 12000 South Van,* l, Montgomeryshire 3000 South Ward, l, Beerterris 937 South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan, 498 South Wh. Frances, c, Illogan; 6000 South Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes 4000 St. Agnes Consolo; l* 14000 St. Blazey t.* (£2 los. shares)	Paid, Lant P.
18000 Ambrose Lake, t, c*	1 10 0	937 South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan	35 0 10
50000 Ballycummisk,* c, Schull	2 0 0	6000 South Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	29 39 8%
12000 Beltone, c (and 5000 sh. 12s. 6d. pd.	1 6 0 1 16 0 1 16 0 14 14 15	4000 St. Agnes Consols, ts. 14600 St. Blazey ts. (£2 lbs. shares) 14600 St. Blazey ts. (£2 lbs. shares) 25000 St. Breward Consols, ts. ts. Cornwall, 25000 St. Ereward Consols, ts. ts. Dennis. 6000 St. Lawrence, Amal., ts. flinitshires. 12000 Tamar Consols, ts. Lifton, Devon 4500 Tamar Valley, ts. Beeralston 4500 Teign Valley, ts. bar, Bridford 5526 Tin Valley, St. Not. 5500 Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth 1624 Treleigh Wood United, f, Redruth 1647 Trelyon Consols.	2 00
		20000 St. Breward Consols, c, s, Cornwall.	1 00.
15000 Bog, /, Shropshire* (1000 reserve)	2 0 0 2 13/4 2	12000 Tamar Consols, s-l, Lifton, Devon	1 00.
15000 Bog, f, Shropshire* (1000 reserve) 12000 Bowden Hill,* mn (7000 sh. £1 pd.). 20000 Brynambor, f, Cardigan 5000 Brynambor, f, Cardigan 5000 Bryn Royalton, t, Roche*	1 0 0 — 2 0 0 — —	4000 Teign Valley, l, bar., Bridford	1 76
30000 Brynn, * l, St. Austeil 30000 Burrow & Butson, * l, c, bl, St. Agne 20000 Burrow & Butson, * l, c, bl, St. Wynn, 1 6000 Bwadrain, * l, Cardigan* 5094 Bwlch Consols, * l, Cardigan* 12000 Cae Gynon, l, Cardiganshire* 30000 Caldbeck Esliz, * Courbeylands*	1 0 0 2½2½ 2½ s 1 0 0 —	5000 Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	1 96
20000 Burra Burra,* t,c, bl, Kenwyn	1 0 0 1½1½ 1½ 3 12 6 —	1024 Treleigh Wood United, t, Redruth 547 Trelyon Consols	1 00
5094 Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan*!	. 4 10 0 — 2 0 0 1 1/4 1	12000 Trethellan, s-l, Crantock*	2 0 0 1%
30000 Caldbeck Fells, l, Cumberland*	2 0 0 10 0 0 121/210 121/2	1024 Treleigh Wood United, t, Redruth 547 Trelyon Consols 12000 Trethellan, s-l, Crantock* 7500 Tresellyn, t, Altarum 15000 Tretoil,* t, i, Bodmin 1343 Trevarrack, t, c, Uny Lelant 200 Tucker's Downs, Camborne	2 0 0
30000 Caldbeck Fells, l, Cumberland*	. 1 0 0		
2000 Cardiganshire Old Bog, t* e95 Carzise, t, s, Crowan 5584 Cara Camborne, c, t, Camborne 10000 Castle Gate, t, St. Colomb*	. 2 10 0 2¼ 2 2¼ . 8 18 4 —	15000 Tylity Wood, t, c, Kenwyn. 15000 Van Consols, l, Llanidloes* 1000 Vaughan, s-l, Cardigan	3 00
10000 Castle Gate, t, St. Colomb*	1 0 0 11/1 1 11/	1000 Vaughan, s-l, Cardigan 20000 Victoria, t, Perranzabuloe	7 00
3000 Cefn Brwyno (lim, to £5)	4 10 0	20000 Wolsh / Cardigar	1 0 0
10000 Castie Gate, f, St. Colombood 10000 Cathedral, t, c, Gwennap* 3000 Cefn Brwyno (llm. to £5) 6000 Cefn Consols, t, Flintshire* 10000 Central Van,* t, tt, Llanidloes 24000 Court Grange, s t, Cardiganshire	5 0 0	110599West Caradon c St Clearett	3 16 8 AL
24051 Crenver & Abraham*† (25949 sh. £1)	0 2 6 ¼ ¼ ¼ 2 0 0 ¼ ¼ ¼	12800 West Drake Walls, c. Calstock	8 0 0 A.
24051 Crenver & Abraham*† (25940 sh. £1) 15000 Cwm Bychan, * s.f., Montgomery 30000 Cwm Elan, !, Radnorshire* 15000 Cwm Nant Ddu, * !, Montgomery	1 0 0	10000 W. Esgair Lle, l, Card.*(1000 reserve) 5000 West Godolphin, t, c, Breage 12000 West Goginan,*Cardiganshire	
4000 Cwm Ricket, /, Montgomery	1 0 0 — 4 5 0 —		
4000 Cwm Ricket, l. Montgomery* 128 Cwmystwith, l, Cardiganshire! 15000 Deer Park, t.c, Tavistock 6000 Denbighshire Consolidated, l* 280 Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham!	60 0 0 — 2 0 0 — 3 0 0 4 3 4	8750 West Jewell / Gwennap*(prof Lange	5 0 0 "
280 Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham!	3 0 0 4 3 4 300 0 0 —	10000 West Liangynog, 8-1, Montgomery	3 0 0 "
856 Ding Dong, t, Gulval 12000 Dolwen Consols, l, Cardigan* 6500 Drake Walls, t, c, Calstock	1 0 0	12000 West Maria & Forcesce, t, c, lainer. 50000 West Pant-y-Go, s-l, Flint. 12000 West Phenix, t, Linkinhorne	1 0 0 %
10000 Duchy Great Consols, c, Calstock	3 0 0 214 2 214	3000 West Phœnix, t, Linkinhorne 2500 West Polbreen, t, St. Agnes	0 13 0 % 3 0 0 44
10000 Dunby Great Consols, c, Calstock 10000 Dunsley W. Phænix, t, Linkin.* 15000 Dylliffe, t, Montgomeryshire	6 0 0 8 7 1/4 8	5000 West Roskear, s-l, bl, c, Camborne 12000 West Stiperstones, l, Salop*	0 2 6
800 East Black Craig, * /., Scotland		2000 West Foloreen, t, St. Agnes 5000 West Roskear, *t, bt, c, Camborne 12000 West Stiperstones, t, Salop* 12000 West Tankerville, t, Salop* 512 West Tolgus, c, Redruth 9000 West Wheal Lury, t, c, Lebra	3 0 0 3%. 87 0 0 30
		good West Wheel Control of Mentile	1 10 6
12000 East Cwm Vron, l, Llanidloes*	10 0 0	6000 Wheal Agar, c. Illogan	9 12 0
6000 East Grenville, c, Camborne	6 1 0		
4000 East Gunnislake and So. Bedford, c 50000 East Llangynog, l, Montgomery*	13 13 0 2 0 0	25000 Wheal Argus, t, Sancreed	9 13 6
50000 East Llangynog, l, Montgomery* 30000 E. Nant y-mwyn,* l, Brecknockshire. 12500 East Polberro, l, c, bl, St. Agnes	1 0 0	512 Wheal Buller, c, Redrutht;	55 5 0
2000 F. Tuwarnhaila and Croft Prince & c	0 10 0 - 98 98	741 Wheal Buller, c, Redrutht; 5000 Wheal Coates, t, St. Agnes, 6000 Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock. 8000 Wheal Emma, t, c, Buckfastleigh	4 1 0 3%. 1 8 0
15000 East Van, ', Llanidloes' 1906 East Wheal Lovell, ', Wendron'; 6000 East Wheal Uny, ', c, Redruth	4 9 0 17½ 16 17 5 10 0 34 36 34	2010 Wheat Transfer, c, c, Redritth	2 13 10. 24"
12800 Florence and Tonkin United* l	0 10 6 13 13	2048 Wheal Jame! , , Marazion 12000 Wheal Jewell, c, Marazion 2048 Wheal Kitty, t, Uny Lelant 5000 Wheal Lucy, t, Phillack 12000 Wh. Mary Hutchings, t, Plympton.	3 10 6
12800 Florence and Tonkin United* 1	0 10 0 1 0 0 2½2½ 2½	12000 Wheal Lucy, t, Phillack	1 70 - "
15000 Florence, t, Perranuthnoe*	3 0 0 11/4 11/4	1000 Wheal Osborne, t, Crowan 3000 Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	3 0 0 Y
10000 Franco Consols t c*	0 17 0 11/411/4 11/4	4568 Wheal Sparnon, t, Redruth	1 0 0
5000 Frank Mills, i, Christow 8000 Fronvellan, i, Mont.* [4000 sh. 5s. pd. 12000 Furze Hill, Tavis.* 5000 Gern, t, Whitchurch	1 0 0	1000 Wheal Speedwell, t, c, Breage 4096 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	12 9 6 3%
5000 Gem, t, Whitchurch	2 10 0	8000 Wheal Vincent, t, Alternun 8000 White Works, t, Dartmoor*	1 76
12500 Gilfach, s-l, Llangadock 30000 Glasdir, c* 128 Gluvian Moor, s-l, 8t. Columb 5700 Goginan, Cardigan, l	1 0 0	12000 Wh. Mary Hutchings, t, Plympton. 1600 Wheal Osborne, t, Crowan 3000 Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth 10000 Wheal Ruby, t, Ludgvan 4568 Wheal Sparnon, t, Redruth 1000 Wheal Sparedwell, t, c, Breage 4008 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth 8000 Wheal Vincent, t, Alternun 8000 White Works, t, Dartmoor* 12000 Willoughby, t, Llanrwst 10000 Wood Close & Polgooth, t, St. Mew.*	2 10 0 2% 5 0 0 2%
5700 Goginan, Cardigan, l	12 10 0	1200 Zennor, t, Cornwall	5 0 0 6"
4008 Great Caradon c St Ivo	5 9 6 36 1/ 3/	IRON AND COAL COM	PANIES.
20000 Great East Foxdale, l, Isle of Man 30000 Great Harvest, l, c, St. Austell* 10000 Great Mountain, s-l, Carnarvon*	1 0 0 —	Shares. Company.	Paid, Pr. 75 0 0 3
		£100 John Abbot and Co. [L.] £ 15 Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	10 0 0 1%
2000 Great Retallack, s-l, b, Perranzabuloe 25000 Great Snaefell, l, Isle of Man	0 12 6 — 1 15 0 —	10 Benhar Coal Co. [L.]	7 0 0 6%
40 Great Trevegean, t, St. Just	12 10 0 —	50 Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.] 100 Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]. A	37 10 0
4400 Gt. West Chiverton, s.l. (8000 shares), 25000 Great West Van, l, Carligan* 4096 Great Wh. Lovell, t, Wendron 15000 Grogwinion, t, Cardigan* 10240 Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c 6000 Hobb's Hill (£2), f8. Neot* 12000 Islay, l, Scotland* (£1 shares) 6006 Keswick United, t* 16000 King Arthur, s, l, Tintagel 6000 Lathy Abburton, c, s, l, f. Callington	2 0 0 2 11/2 2 8 0	30 Ditto dittoB	35 0 0 24 3 30 0 0 24 3 25 0 0
15000 Grogwinion, l, Cardigan*	2 0 0 2½ 2 2½ 5 4 0 —	50 Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L.]	25 0 0 10 0 0 8 70 0 0 22 1
12000 Gwydyr Park, I, Llanrwst	1 9 0 14 14	100 Cammell and Co. [L.]	50 0 0 6 3 0 0
12000 Islay, /, Scotland* (£1 shares) 6000 Keswick United /*	0 15 0 3½ 3 3½ 5 0 0 —	10 Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.] 50 Central Swedish Iron and Steel (L.)	2 10 0 156
16000 King Arthur, s, l, Tintagel	1 0 0	50 Charlton Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0 4
19000 Tadamell # / Rules	9 10 0 A 33/ 4		7 10 0 1514 1
2500 Levant, c, t, St. Just	2 0 0 21/ 2 21/	1 Consett Spanish Ore [L.]	0 0 0 1
17000 Llywernog, /, Cardiganshire	0 16 0	20 Darlington Iron Co. [L.]	8 0 0 1
9(0) Marke Valley, e, Caradon*	4 14 6 3 1 1%		19 0 0 7
8000 Mellanear, c, Hayle*	4 0 0 — 5a. p.] —	20 General Mining Association [L.] 2	3 10 0 10%
25000 Mount Dalby, s-l, Isle of Man*	1 0 0 3 34	2 Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.] 15 Hopking, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	0 10 0
6144 Nangiles, t, c, Kea	5 0 0 834 954	10 Ifton Rhyn Collery Co. [L.]	2 10 0 1 dis. 8 0 0 8
2000 Nant y-Ricket,* c, l, Montgom 2000 New Beldon, l, Northumberland* 2450 New Cook's Kitchen, t, Camborne	1 0 0	10 John Bagnall and Sons [L.]	4 0 0 % 5 0 0
5000 New Dale, l, Staffordshire	1 0 0 21/4 3	50 Llynvi, Ogmore, & Tondu Co. [L.] 4	3 0 0 4 6 0 0 2
2000 New Hendra, t, Breage	1 3 9 134 132 134	10 Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.]	3 10 0 1
5000 New North Van, l, Llanidloes 5000 New Rosewarne, c, Gwinear	1 0 0 3 2 0 1½1½ 1½	6 Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.] 5 Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0 p
2000 New Silver Rake, s,l, Flintshire 1200 New West Rosewarne, t, Gwinear 5000 New Wheal Charlotte, t, c*	8 0 0 514 514 534 1	10 Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 1 10 Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0 9% 1
4000 New Wh. Grylls, t. Perranuthnoe	0 16 6 11/ 1 11/4	100 Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (8 p. c. pref.) 1	00 0 0 20 1
4096 New Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron	5 16 8 13 34 1	10 Native Iron Ore [L.] 10 Neepsend Rolling Mills [L.]	4 0 0 3 0 0 ¥
512 North Busy United, t, c, Kenwyn	4 1 9 16 36	1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0 8 0
2000 North Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogan	2 0 0	10 Northfield Iron Co. [L.]	8 0 0 3 6 0 0 X
1000 North Rosewarne, c, Gwinear 695 North Roskear, c, Camborne	5 5 0 3 234 3	35 Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.] 2 100 Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0 7%
8000 North Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	1 0 0 1% 1 1%	20 Patent Shaft and Axletree [L.] 1 50 Phonix Bessemer Co. [L.]	0 0 0 11%
5936 North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes 2000 Old Batholes, * i, Salop	3 0 10. 15%156 156	50 Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	0 0 0 160 17
2000 Old Batholes," , Salop 1200 Old Bottle Hill, t, Plympton 7000 Old Treburgett,s.t,(&9000pref.10s.fpd)	1 0 0 1 0 0 14 14	50 Shotts Iron Co. [L.] 5	0 0 0 57% 5 5 0 0 55
		10 Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mill [L.]	10 0 2% -
4000 Parys Mountain, c, Anglesea*	3 0 0 ¾ ¾ 5 5 0 —	20 Skerne Ironworks [L.] 1 100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 6	5 0 0 1 0 0 0140 14
250 Pendarva Cinica, r., camborne 1731 Penhale Wheal Vor, f., c., Helston 1 2000 Pennerley, f, Shropshire*	3 15 0 234 2 234	10 Ditto ditto New I	7 0 0
5000 Penrhyn, l, Carnarvonshire*	2 0 0 3 0 0 134 34 1	20 South Cleveland Ironworks [L.] 20 100 Thames Iron Company	0 0 0 9 11
6000 Perkins Beach, I, Salop*	1 00 16 16 16	20 Ulverston Mining Co. [L.]	0 0 0 Wes
2000 Perran Consols, t, Perran	2 2 0	10 Vancouver Coal [L.]	6 0 0 3N
2000 Plynlimmon, l, Llanidloes*	2 5 0 14 14 14	50 Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.]	0 0 1 1
1000 Polcrebo, c. Hayle	8 10 0 — 3 10 0 —	5 West Swansea Colliery Co. [L.]	
2000 Prideaux Wood, t, Llanivery	5 0 0 0 19 0 36 36 36	100 Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. [L.] 7 100 Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [L.] 7	0 0 0 40
poon Reafodda c Tipperary	3 0 0 36		
2000 Rhydtalog, *-I, Cardiganshire	1 0 0 2 2%	MISCELLANEOUS 10 Anglo-Mexican Mint	0 0 18% 17
	1 0 0 16 16	25 Canada Company 26	0 0101
8000 Rosewarne United, c, t, Gwinear	0 6 0	10 Huntingdon Copper and Sul. Co	0 0 2 1 0 0 1% 1
s123 South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne I	8 5 6 81/4 51/4 61/4	10 Silber Light (ord. sh.)	0 0 3914 39
120 South Devon, f-c., Tavistock	7 0 0 7 8 9		
1000 South Great Work / St. Hilary	1 14 6	b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, les	id: s, silver; s, i
2000 South Lisburne, l, bl, Cardigan*	0 12 6 —	* Limited Liability Companies; † quoted o	n the Stock End
2500 South Merllyn, I, Flint*	1 10 0 1 3/ 1	I have paid dividends.	
2000 South Plynlimmon, I, Llanidioes	1 7 8	London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETCHERRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at the second of the proprietors of the	boy, and published
2000 South Roman Gravels, I, Salop*	1 10 0 114114 114	STREET, E.C., where all conmunication	

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